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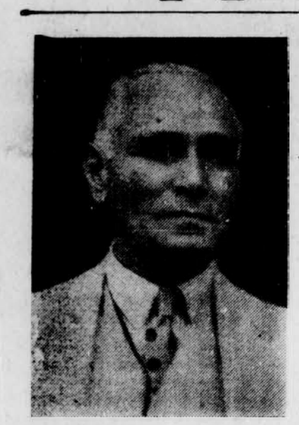
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XXV NO. 140 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Puppet Ministers' Challenge To Congress



Sir Syed Wazir Hasan, ex-Chief Judge of the Oudh Court and President of the last session of the All-India Muslim League, who is appealing to Muslims to join Congress and who may resign from the League if its constitution is not suitably amended.

Jawaharlal To Answer Zetland To-day

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had a very busy day, having gone through a crowded programme. He had an informal conference this evening with Congress workers headed by Mr. Sarat Bose, leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Assembly.

It is understood that Panditji gave detailed instruction to the members of the Assembly Congress Party as to how they might ventilate the most urgent programmes calculated to benefit the masses, during the ensuing budget session.

Panditji will address a meeting of Calcutta citizens at the Town Hall to-morrow afternoon when he would, it is understood, give a reply to Lord Zetland's latest speech at the Conservative Association of Oxford University, demanding the scrapping of the Faizpur Congress decision to wreck the new Constitution.

Miss Indira is slightly unwell to-day, having developed tonsillitis.—United Press.

MAHATMA DECLINES TO MAKE STATEMENT

WARDHA, June 14.

Interviewed by the "Associated Press" on Lord Zetland's Oxford speech Mahatma Gandhi declined to make any comment thereon at this stage.

CONGRESS CABINET

July Meeting To Be Held At Wardha

WARDHA, June 14.

The Congress Working Committee is meeting early next month for consideration of the present situation and it is expected an authoritative statement on behalf of the Congress will be then issued.

It is likely the Working Committee will meet at Wardha though the venue has not been decided yet.—A. P.

75-YEAR SENTENCE CONFIRMED

MONTGOMERY, (Albama), June 14.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the 75-year sentence on Heywood Patterson, one of the nine defendants in the Scottsboro Case, in which nine Negroes were originally condemned to death on a charge of assaulting a white woman.—Reuter.

Censure Will Not Make Them Quit!

JAMNADAS BUSY WITH HIS BUDGET

Provincial Legislature To Meet Next Month

POONA, June 14.

It is understood that the present Ministry will not resign merely as a result of a no-confidence motion which may be passed against them.

It is likely that in course of the debate on such a motion, an announcement will be made on the floor of the House to the effect that the Ministers are prepared to resign if Congress is willing to accept responsibility of Government.

Such an announcement on behalf of the Democratic Swaraj Party is most likely to be made.

But if the budget is thrown out the present Ministry is likely to lay down office, as it will be impossible for them to proceed with their programme.

As to what will be the move of the Governor if such a contingency arises it is premature to state.—United Press.

Kher Exposes Sham Of Provincial "Swaraj"

CONGRESSMEN MUST BE PREPARED FOR CONSEQUENCES OF DEADLOCK, HE URGES

PALGHAR, June 14.

"In all democratic countries, though the constitution provides that all power is to be exercised by the titled head of the State, it is really the elected representatives of the people who wield such power" said Mr. B. G. Kher addressing a public meeting at Palghar last evening.

LESSON OF ABDICATION

"It is recent history", continued Mr. Kher, "how the Ruler of the British Empire, which extends to both the worlds and on which the sun never sets, cannot marry the woman of his choice because the representatives of the people were opposed to the marriage.

"When the Governors invited Congress leaders they did not place any such extreme demand but only desired that in governing the country their advices should not be set aside. As the Civil Service and vested interests are determined not to part with the least iota of power, even this modest demand has been refused. But our course is fixed. We are not hankering after small benefits or personal gains like the ministerships nor are we afraid of Government's displeasure or repression. The Government claim that for the past three months we are having provincial Swaraj. We all know what kind of Swaraj it is."

Referring to the future Mr. Kher said that it would be idle to speculate on the course of action Government might pursue. They had only two alternatives, either to dissolve the legislatures or to abrogate the Constitution. For both the contingencies Congress was fully prepared.

Earlier in the day Mr. Kher opened a co-operative market at the Mahim village (Palghar).—A. P.

With that objective, an emergent meeting of the District Congress Committee was held yesterday at the Chavni premises and the meeting was attended by Mr. B. G. Kher, the Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislatures and Mr. Shantilal Shah, their secretary Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt was present by special invitation.

Mr. Ramnikrai Mehra, at the very outset, explained to the members the nature of the work and impressed upon them the great responsibility the district workers were undertaking in calling the meeting of the Provincial legislators at Vile Parle. Are the members assured Mr. R. N Mehra and Mr. B. G. Kher of their full co-operation in making arrangements for the members' stay during the days of the deliberations.

The meeting also decided to avail of this opportunity and resolved to invite the distinguished visitors to a dinner on Sunday morning. They have also arranged a public meeting of the Suburban residents at the Chhaveri maidan when Messrs. Nariman Morarjee Desai of Gujarat, Lathe of Belgaum, Mavlanker etc. will address the audience on the task ahead of them, and the public's duty at this juncture. Mr. Ramnikrai Mehra the district president is likel to preside at the meeting and it is anticipated the suburban residents will muster strong at the gathering. The local Congress Committee also has decided to have the Flag Salutation and a Prabhat Pheri will be taken round through important localities and will terminate at the Chhavani Maidan for the Flag Salutation. It is expected that the distinguished guests also will join in the Prabhat Pheri.

'PARLE PREPARES FOR M.L.A.s' MEETING

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Monday.

The Vile Parle Camp is once again in the full swing of activity; and in calling the Congress Legislatures at their own doors, they have undertaken a good deal of responsibility. The District workers are all very busy making the forthcoming meeting of the provincial legislators a grand success.

Cabinet Meeting To Fix Date And Agenda Of Session

POONA, June 14.

An important meeting of the Bombay Cabinet will be held to-morrow, when it is understood the agenda for the meeting of the Legislature will be considered and the programme fixed. Although no date has been fixed, it is reliably learnt that the Assembly is likely to commence

1 July 17 or 19.

An official announcement is expected to-morrow after the Cabinet meeting.—A. P.

Chopada Conference Demands Summoning Of Legislature

BOMBAY, June 14.

A correspondent wires:—

The Chopada Taluka (East Division) Conference was held at Adawad under the presidentship of Mr. Govindrao Deshpande. Hundreds gathered from distant villages. The president, speaking in Marathi, fully explained the present political deadlock and the peasants' duty towards the Congress.

The Conference condemned the Interim Ministry, passed a no-confidence resolution, and demanded the convening of a meeting of the Legislature.

By another resolution Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was unanimously recommended for the presidentship of the coming Haripura Congress.

A constructive programme was urged by the president in his concluding remarks, in which he appealed for enrolment of Congress members.—A. P.

Anglo-Italian Rupture

ABYSSINIA CLOSED TO FOREIGNERS

Eden's Statement: Threat Of Retaliation In British Territories

LONDON, June 14.

Prolonged negotiations between the British and Italian Governments with a view to securing permission for missionaries to return to Abyssinia to resume work have proved unsuccessful.

Mr. Eden in the House of Commons said that the Italian Government had decided not to entrust any foreigner whatsoever with the task of establishing any kind of School in Abyssinia. If British religious missions desire to carry out humanitarian and welfare work apart from scholastic work, Italians may consider the request.

Mr. Eden expressed regret at the Italian decision, which he considered was a wrong principle which to proceed. But as Italians had taken this action the British Government must reserve the right to consider the taking of similar action in so far as Italian missionaries were concerned in territories under British administration.—Reuter's Special.

NO PARTITION OF PALESTINE

JERUSALEM June 14.

Arab apprehensions regarding the partitioning of Palestine were partly allayed when Sir Arthur Wauchope High Commissioner, Assured a deputation representing the Arab Higher Committee that the Royal Commission had not submitted recommendations even to the Palestine Government, while no one knew the contents of their report.

The deputation waited on Sir Arthur Wauchope in connection with persistent rumours regarding the partitioning of Palestine.—Reuter's Special.

TO MEET FRENCH CRISIS

Cabinet Agrees To Finance Ministry's Schemes

PARIS, June 14.

The Cabinet has reached an agreement on the schemes evolved by the Ministry of Finance to solve France's present economic and financial crisis.—Reuter's Special.

Underground Labour For Women

BAN TO BE ENFORCED AFTER 3 MONTHS

Seasonal Conditions Urged As Justification

SIMLA, June 14.

The Government of India have decided to suspend for three months the operation of the New Regulation prohibiting women from working in mines. The New Regulation will, therefore, come into force from October 1, 1937.

TO MEET SHORTAGE

The Government have also decided to increase raisings from railway collieries this season. This is believed to be in order to meet any possible shortage of coal.

Announcing the decision to postpone the operation of the new regulations excluding women from underground labour and to increase the raisings from Railway Collieries, a Government of India Press Communique says: "The Government of India have had under consideration the question of coal supplies and they think it desirable to place before the public such facts as are in their possession and indicate the action, which they have decided to take with a view to alleviating the situation. The despatches of coal in the twelve months from May 1936 to April 1937, were 17,500,000 tons which is an increase of 100,000 tons on the figures for the preceding year. For the first four months of 1937, the increase over the figures of 1936 was 200,000 tons, but this supply has been secured to some extent by the dimunition of stocks on Coalfields as the raisings for the twelve months ending April, 1937, show a fall of about 800,000 tons on the preceding year. The production was about 10,100,000 tons against 10,900,000 for the preceding year.

CAUSE OF FALL

This fall was due to shorter cold weather raisings: the months of November, 1936, to February, 1937, show a falling of well over a million tons against the corresponding months of preceding winter. For March and April, 1937 raisings were fully up to those of March and April, 1936. Exports of coal, if bunker coal is included, have been practically at the same level as the preceding year. There has thus been no dimunition in the supplies reaching the markets though the supply was maintained during the cold weather months, with the assistance of depletion of stocks on Coalfield, but there has been increased demand in many quarters due to greater industrial activity and the supplies have failed to respond ade-

(Continued on page 7—Col. 3).

World's Oldest Democracy Under Fascist Fire

Basque President's Bitter Attack On Britain, France, America And Russia

BILBAO, June 14.

President Aguirre has sent a manifesto to Britain, France, the United States, the Soviet and twenty other Governments, denouncing the Fascist Italo-German and Moorish invasion of Euzcadi as an attempt to destroy the world's oldest democracy.

He rebukes the countries calling themselves democratic for their complacency of this intervention.

He declares that for 75 days over a hundred Italo-German war-'planes with groups of Moroccan mercenaries and Regular Troops from Italy and Germany, have devoted themselves to the destruction of Basque towns and villages and the extermination of their inhabitants—an extermination which is protected by the inexplicable complicity in international conversations.

Basques' Heroic Stand

Reoccupy Mount Fruste: Govt. Still In Balbao

BILBAO, June 14.

The Basques have reoccupied Mount Fruste and are still holding up insurgents whose deepest point of penetration is Santa Maria, East of Bilbao.

In the morning a number of low flying aeroplanes machine-gunned the centre of the City indiscriminatey. It was officially stated at noon that the Basque Government is still in Bilbao.—Reuter.

BASQUE GOVT. MEETS AT BILBAO

PARIS, June 14.

The Basque Government met at Bilbao this afternoon, thus dispelling the rumours that Government has fled, states a Bilbao message.

The insurgent pressure on the Capital continues.

'Planes bombed the City almost continually, machine-gunning the crowds in the streets running for refuges. There were many victims.

The Bilbao Radio Station has been silent to-day.—Reuter.

BILBAO SUBURB CAPTURED

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, June 14.

Lasarenas, suburb of Bilbao, was captured by insurgents, claims a Salamanca communique, which has not been confirmed from Bilbao.—Reuter.

"IRON RING" CHIEF CAPTURED

SALAMANCA, June 14.

An insurgent communique states that Major Vallejo head of the General Staff of Bilbao's Iron Ring was captured.

It adds: "Hitherto the enemy has left in our hands over a hundred dead and over a thou-

sand prisoners, a complete Russian battery—four pieces—many machine guns and so many rifles that it is impossible to collect all yet."

Insurgents are also reported to have captured a train—fifteen van-loads of ammunition.—Reuter.

FRANCO'S NEW OFFENSIVE

HENDAYE, June 14.

General Franco, who recently moved his headquarters to Burgos has launched a new offensive in Santander sector early this morning, with key point at Espinosa, Del Asmonteros, an important road junction.

It is persistently rumoured here that Senor Aguirre has established headquarters at Laredo, halfway between Bilbao and Santander and that the Basque Government have moved thereto.—Reuter.

Frontier Forward Policy

Lord Zetland To Issue White Paper On War In Waziristan

LONDON, June 14.

In response to a request by Mr. Lansbury in the House of Commons for particulars regarding the Waziristan campaign Lord Stanley said that Lord Zetland would arrange the issue of a White Paper on it as soon as it could be prepared.—Reuter.

DANUBIAN PACT PROSPECTS

BUDAPEST, June 14.

Baron Von Neurath concluded his tour of Belgrade, Sofia and Budapest and left by air for Berlin. The Premier, Foreign Minister, and other prominent Hungarians bade him farewell at the aerodrome.

Little has transpired concerning concrete results of the tour. It is believed that these were largely economic, though the object is also to promote Germany's influence in the Danubian countries.—Reuter.

HUNGARY DENIES "BLOCK" MOVE

BUDAPEST, June 14

Both Germany and Hungary will reject any proposals aiming at the creation of a Block and will continue to serve the cause of future peace along lines followed hitherto.

A declaration to this effect is contained in a communique issued on the departure of Baron von Neurath for Berlin at the conclusion of his visit to Belgrade Sofia and Budapest.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS.

BASQUE GOVT. NOT TO LEAVE BILBAO

BAYONNE, June 14.

The Basque Press Bureau announces that Bilbao Ministers held a Cabinet Council and decided unanimously to remain at Bilbao to organise the defence of the City.—Reuter.

TO EVACUATE BRITISH CONSUL

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, June 14.

It is understood that a landing party from H.M.S. "Kempenfield" went ashore Bilbao at 18-00 hours to bring out British Consul. Wireless communication between the Consul and the warship was interrupted. Destroyer "Boreas" is now at Santander and it is understood she will take off the British Consul and other British subjects there.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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Wanted Lady Health Visitor for Railway. Salary 60—5—80, free quarters. Health Diploma essential. Apply Asiatic Service Bureau, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road. (8532)

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Wanted Influential Agents, Organisers, Inspectors and Branch Secretaries on handsome salary and commission to represent a leading Life Office. Apply to the Secretary, The Raj Luxmi Mutual Insurance Society, McLeod Road, Karachi. (5616)

Wanted (1) a Temporary Lecturer in Domestic Science, probably for a period of two years, from September 16th, 1937. Qualifications preferably M.Sc., with training in Domestic Science. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem with free furnished quarters. (2) A matron and part-time lecturer in Indian Cookery. Salary Rs. 75—5|2—Rs. 100 per mensem with free board and quarters. Preference will be given to a graduate with Domestic Science training. Apply with testimonials to the Directress, Lady Irwin College, I, Sikandra Road, New Delhi. (5651)

147. SCHOOLS (UPCOUNTRY)

Prema Medical College, Tungabhadra, opens 16th July. Course efficient, practical, not expensive. Matriculates admitted. Get Prospectus. Send 2 annas stamps. (8520)

Wanted—Matriculates for admission into the Overseer Class of The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by the U. P. Government. Applications for July session 1937 are being considered now. Apply for free Prospectus and admission form to the Principal. (5440)

Lady Irwin College for Women, 1, Sikandra Road, New Delhi, provides a practical course of studies in Domestic Science and trains teachers of Home Science. Limited number of vacancies. New session commences on September 16th. Applications must reach the Directress on or before July 15th. Minimum qualification for admission to the Teachers' Course—Matriculation or its equivalent. Preference will be given to those who have the Intermediate degree. Special concession is given to I. Sc. and B.Sc. candidates. For prospectus and further information write to:—Mrs. Hannah Sen, B.A., B.L., T. Dip. (London), Directress. (5650)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

RATE CIRCULARS.

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz, Local Rate Advice No. 6 of 1937, is being issued to-day. Particulars may be obtained from the CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER, Bombay or Stations. 5648.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 280 OF 1937.

Re: RAGHAVJI PURSHOTTAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay: ..... A Debtor.

Ex parte: Messrs. INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, a firm ..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 11th day of June, 1937, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1937.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA, Insolvency Registrar.

5653.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 285 OF 1937.

Re DAYALAL BHAGWANDAS KUNDLAWALA, carrying on business in leather goods in the name, style and firm of Dayalal Bhagwandas & Co. at Bhajipala Lane, Abdulrehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay: .....A Debtor.

Ex parte: M. MAHOMED ZAKARIA a firm, F. Nizami & Co., a firm, Hassonalli Mahomed & Co., a firm and Ibrahim Yusuf & Co., a firm: ..... Petitioning Creditors.

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Dated this 14th day of June, 1937.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA, Insolvency Registrar.

5652.

Public Notices.

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PRINCIPAL. 5647.

3rd Victory Week

On the 3rd day "JAGIRDAR" was caught in the riots

Which of course did not prevent him from falling in love

with the words "I love you Neela." Four Significant words which released the full fury of human emotions.

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SEE

RATANBAI

in a resplendent role

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

THIS PLAY SHALL NOT BE STAGED AGAIN DURING THIS SEASON

Under the Patronage of HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

5-15; 8; 10-30 p.m.

Coming ..... Soon

Bombay Talkies' Greatest Picture

SAVITRI

Starring DEVIKA RANI

AT

ROXY

TALKIES

To Our Countrymen In Malaya!

Take Live Interest In Freedom Struggle And Stand United

By JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

During my brief stay in this green and pleasant land I have addressed many audiences and had my say about many matters. I have discussed the present condition of India and what we are doing there and I have ventured to suggest what Indians in Malaya might do. Inevitably they have been vague suggestions and generalisations, for specific problems can only be dealt with in detail by a person more acquainted with them than I could claim to be. On the eve of my departure from Malaya, as the train is carrying us to Penang, I am attempting to put some of these suggestions into more definite shape. I have already written separately about Indian labour here and the desirability of close contacts between Indians and others.

Indians here have three duties to face, three kinds of responsibilities to shoulder—their duty to India, their duty to Malaya, their duty to themselves. The three are not mutually exclusive; they overlap and each helps the other.

HELP FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Their duty to India is to keep in intimate touch with current events there, to take living interest in our freedom struggle, and to help it in such ways as are possible to them. Obviously they cannot do much from here, but for their own sake they should try to swim in the current of national progress and derive strength and vitality from it. If they look forward, as they must, to share in the triumph when it comes, they must be prepared to carry some of the burdens also. Their future is after all intimately and irrevocably bound up with the future of India. On India's freedom depends their status, the protection of their interests, and the place they occupy in the world. How can they help? Financially, of course. Also by observing our national days, by using khaddar, by the display of our national flag at Indian functions. Khaddar is not an economic proposition in Malaya. It must cost more than other imported cloth or silk. But it has become the symbol of our freedom struggle and of our association with the masses, and those who use it consciously show their allegiance to both these ideals of ours, which are in effect one. And if they pay a little more, let them remember that the money largely goes to poor Indian spinners and weavers.

All Indians could and should do this, whether they are local born or not. For the local born are as much children of India as others and India's freedom must be as dear to them.

DUTY TO MALAYA

Their duty to Malaya is to live in friendship and fullest co-operation with the children of the soil, with the Chinese, and with all others who live here. They must consider the interests of Malaya as their own, for Malaya has become their land by birth or adoption, and must work for the progress of this country in every way. The people of the soil must feel that we come to co-operate with them and not to injure their interests in any way. If India is their first love demanding allegiance and sacrifice for her cause, Malaya is dear to them also; and indeed the very love of India should lead them to friendship with these lands and their peoples with whom India has had such close contacts from the dawn of history, and whose interests are so nearly allied to hers.

LARGER UNITY NEEDED

Lastly, their duty to themselves. My first reaction here was not a very favourable one. I found too many small Indian groups functioning separately. There was no conflict between these groups but nevertheless, they weakened the community. Strength requires a larger unity comprising all these groups, all those who look to India as their common motherland. Therefore the primary need for Indians is to build up this larger unity organisationally and to develop contacts—social, political, and business—between Indians from all parts of our homeland. To the extent that they succeeded in doing this will they be respected by others and have their voice heard in matters of importance.

LABOUR UNIONS.

A larger number of Indians here belong to the labouring class and our future in Malaya is thus closely bound up with the future of Indian labour here. It is necessary, therefore, that middle class Indians should seek to serve the labouring masses in every way and remain in close touch with them, so that they may know their needs and wants and might help them in their struggles. I have suggested elsewhere the desirability of forming workers' unions. In cities probably these would be more feasible to begin with than elsewhere. Far sighted employers should welcome them for they can then deal with responsible organisations and bodies of labour rather than with a disorganised mass. Such trade unions need not be confined to Indian workers only for the cause of labour is not racial. Racial or purely national unions are apt to be exploited against each others. Therefore, as far as possible, unions should comprise all the labour in an industry.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS

It is business of the State to provide free education and medical facilities for all. In a rich country like Malaya this is easily possible, but nonetheless conditions being what they are we must help ourselves where the State fails to perform its functions. For education —is a vital matter for a community and all its future depends on the human material it produces and trains. In this matter the Chinese in Malaya have set a fine example by putting up innumerable up-to-date schools. Why should not the Indians follow? This is necessary from another point of view also. In the existing State Schools the Indian languages are not taught, nor indeed has India any place in them. (For the moment I exclude the Tamil schools for Indian workers). This means that our boys and girls grow up cut off from India and denationalised to some extent. In our own schools there would be an important place for Hindustani, our national language, as well as for the mother tongue of the students. Such schools, I would suggest, should cater for all Indians and should not be confined to one provincial or religious group. We do not want sectarianism in our education. Indeed if our schools are good enough and attract non-Indians, I would welcome them.

For the present, when even good schools are lacking, to think in terms of colleges is premature. But obviously we cannot end the education of our children at the school state. It surprises me how limited are the facilities for higher education in this country in spite of its wealth. There is not a single university and only one training college and one medical college. Some young men and women may go abroad for higher studies—to India or foreign countries. But it is absurd to expect any considerable number to be in a position to go to other countries. Thus, in effect, the people of the country, Indians as well as non-Indians, have no opportunities to pursue their studies further.

HIGHER AND CULTURAL EDUCATION

Apart from general cultural education, technical and scientific training is essential for a country with such large mineral and forest resources. Otherwise it can only remain, as it is largely at present a producer of raw material, and not one that makes the manufactured article. For expert work it will always have to seek people from abroad. This is a humiliating future for any country.

This question of higher and technical education is, of course, one for all the people of Malaya. It is not confined to Indians. But Indians should think of it and should co-operate with other communities to remove this strange and surprising lack of the most essential condition of modern progress.

Something that I feel should be done almost immediately is for Indians to open public libraries and reading rooms, providing Indian newspapers, journals and books. To begin with, reading rooms should be opened, as these are not costly, and gradually libraries should be built up around them. I am told that some of the Indian Associations get newspapers from India. This is not enough. The reading rooms should be open to the public, including non-Indians, who should be invited to interest themselves in Indian affairs. Such reading rooms and libraries would go some way to keep the Indian population of Malaya in touch with current events in India.

There are, I believe, some Indian-owned newspapers in Malaya which give Indian news. Such newspapers are desirable both in the Indian languages and in English. Newspapers are the ears and voice of a community. Without them a community is deaf and dumb and consequently helpless and powerless. Therefore I hope that our countrymen will build up high class and secure newspapers and journals.

I have recommended strongly that Indians here should take to khaddar wearing. For this purpose khaddar depots should be opened where good and reliable khadi can be obtained without intermediate profiteering. The All India Spinners' Association or its branches should be consulted about this. These khaddar depots might also stock other Indian goods.

BRING HONOUR TO YOUR COUNTRY

These are some suggestions which I make for the consideration of my countrymen and countrywomen here. I would add that in all these matters we expect Indian women to take a prominent part. Ours is not just a men's movement in India. Women have played and are playing a brave and outstanding part in it.

In ending this article I should like to remind all my countrymen that if they wish to share in the honour and privilege of being India's children, they must be prepared to shoulder the responsibilities that always accompany privileges. Wherever in this wide world there goes an Indian, there also goes a bit of India with him, and he may not forget this or ignore it. By his actions India will be judged. He has it in his power to some extent to bring credit or discredit to his country, honour or dishonour. Let him keep this in mind always and let him bear himself with dignity in good fortune and ill fortune alike. India wants freedom and friendship with the world and for that we labour; we are no humble suppliants for anybody's favour. We are no citizens of a mean country, but of a noble land with a great past and, let us hope, with a greater future. That future beckons to all of us. Who will not answer that call?

MIXED NEWS FARE FROM KARACHI

Budget Session To Be Held In August

KARACHI, June 12.

The Associated Press has been officially informed that the Budget Session of the Sind Assembly has been convened on the 3rd August and it will last three weeks.

The revision application filed by Sir Haji Abdulla Haroon requesting the Governor to reconsider his petition against the election of Khan Sahib Gabol from Karachi North Muslim Constituency has been rejected.

Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah Chief Minister, Sind, left for Bombay to-day to attend the meeting of the University Senate. He is expected to return to Karachi next week.

FACTION FIGHT

One constable and several others seriously injured and admitted to the hospital following the fight between two factions is reported from village Hosri in Hyderabad District. It is stated that villagers attended a music party and quarrel arose between them which developed into a serious fight in which hatchets and lathis are alleged to have been used. Mounted police which happened to pass the same route intervened but they were also attacked and one of them was injured as stated above. None has been arrested and investigations are proceeding.

The West Bound Imperial Air Mail 'plane to Croydon left at 9-5 this morning.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Deplorable Condition Of Bengal Detenus

Civil Liberties Union Letter To Chief Minister Remains Unanswered

The Secretary of the Indian Civil Liberties Union, Bombay, addressed a letter to the Chief Minister of Bengal on the question of the release of detenus on May 11. The Chief Minister, however, has not vouchsafed any reply to it so far. The letter is now released for publication. The letter says:

Looked In Vain

"We have been anxiously waiting and watching the new Executive with keen interest for a hopeful and encouraging move towards the liberation of the detenus and the repeal of the numerous repressive legislations that are on the Statute Books of Bengal. We have so far looked in vain.

What He Preached

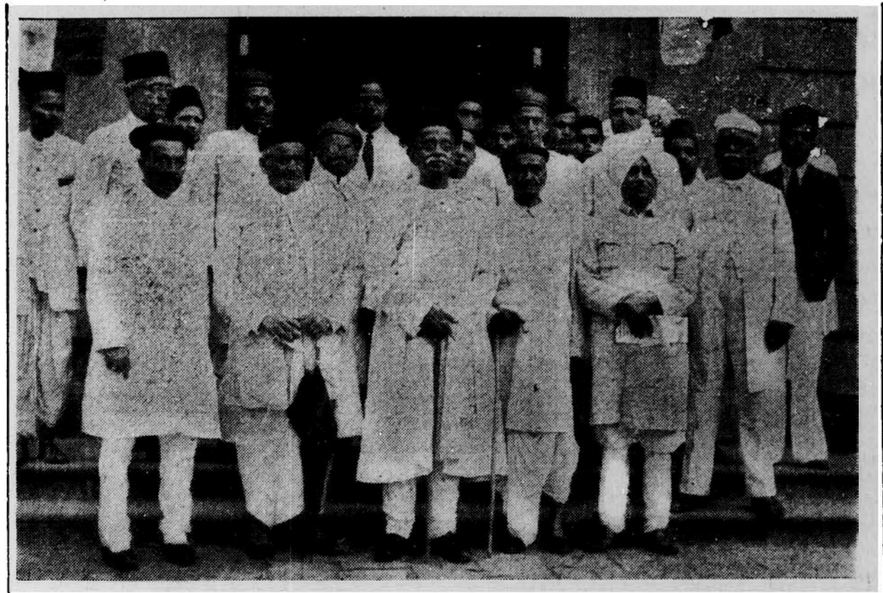
Your individual utterances before and after you accepted office and the manifesto issued by the Praja Party of which you are the accredited leader, gave us hopes and made us expect the speedy withdrawal of that heavy hand of repression under which the people of Bengal have been groaning ever so long."

"According to the announcement of the Home Member in the last Assembly even after making provision for the then proposed release of 230, the total number of all kinds of detenus still stands at the staggering figure of 1800. The fact is so patent that very few will care to deny that the condition of these political prisoners is pathetic in the extreme. The recent demise of Miss Profulla Nalini Brahma is still so fresh in public memory that it is unnecessary to cite cases in support of this statement. Many of the detenus are sick and without proper medical aid. They are neither allowed to shift for themselves nor are served by the State. A number of them are financially ruined by their internment of externment and are at their wits end to find ways and means to provide for those who are entirely dependent on them for their daily needs. There are among them numerous intelligent young boys and girls who are yet in their teens and who, at this most impressionable period of their life, are compelled to spend their time in an environment of inactivity and gloom. These are only a few of the cruel aspects of the deplorable condition of the detenus.

Our age has been characterised by an ever growing storm of gag laws censorship, sedition trials, internments and externments. All these involve the denial of fundamental civil rights which are the foundation of a peaceful State. Men are being continually denied the elementary right of expression through speech, assembly and movement. The tragedy of it is that it is done under the pretentious formula of the "Safety of the State." There is nothing, it seems to us, so short-sighted as the use of force and violence under the cover of punishing other people's alleged advocacies of force and violence.

The nation recorded its emphatic protest against Government's repressive policy through the Assembly by passing a cut motion. The primary provocation for this censure undoubtedly is the detention of a large number of young men and women of Bengal in jails and in detention camps for no more substantial reason than mere suspicion.

The Indian Civil Liberties Union expects you out of respect for civil rights and liberties to immediately release all political prisoners and repeal all repressive legislations that disfigure the Statute Books of Bengal."



The 41st anniversary of the Granth Prakasak Mandali was held at the C. J. Hall on Saturday, when Raja Saheb of Aundh (centre) presided.

FORECAST OF CITY WEATHER

Sunshine During Day And Showers At Night

"Sunshine in the day and showers in the night for some time!"

Such will be the state of weather in the city for the next few days according to the Colaba weather expert.

Dr. Ramanathan, Director-in-charge of the Colaba Observatory told a "Sentinel" representative, this noon, that the sweep of the south-west winds is in full swing.

Disillusioned by the tricky weather, employees of the several offices in the Fort began trundling out their umbrellas and their rain-coats.

But instead of getting some relief from the sultry weather, their task has been rendered doubly difficult.

Evenings will be cooler, as the skies will be darkened with a blanket of clouds.

In the night there will be welcome relief as there will be less heat and more showers.

In the day the sun will again beat down but as the south-west winds have wafted into the interior, the heat will be markedly less oppressive.

After giving a forecast of the advent of the monsoon, the meteorologists, in the mean time, will be patiently waiting for the monsoon to strengthen.

But the accurate forecast of the coming monsoon was given by an old woman on June 3.

On that day the "Sentinel" published the following report:

"But old superstitious people after a close, kaleidoscopic study of the stars in the sky, assert that the monsoon is bound to come on June 12.

An old woman who has seen more than sixty monsoons told a "Sentinel" representative that "Orion"—a bright constellation in the sky and commonly known as the "Hunter's Star"—is making a fast approach to the "House of the Moon." This has been an undisputed indication—she maintains—of the advance of the monsoon, every year.

Early on the morning of June 12 there was a regular downpour, accompanied by lightning and thunder. There was again heavy rain in the evening.

The following is the weather report recorded for the last 24 hours till 8 a.m. in the Colaba Observatory: at Colaba.

Maximum temperature: 92 degress, that is four degrees above normal.

Minimum Temperature: 78 degrees, that is normal.

Humidity in the air: 87 degrees, that is four per cent above normal.

The rainfall recorded at Colaba is 0.12 cents.

The J. J. Hospital recorded 5 cents of rainfall and St. George Hospital .12 cents.

MONSOON BREAKS OUT IN KIRKEE

(From Our Correspondent.)

KIRKEE, June 13.

During the week or past ten days, the weather had been most oppressive and trying, particularly in the afternoons. It was accentuated on Friday, when dark clouds were noticed banking up in the South-West; from one o'clock that afternoon. A strong gale set in at 3 p.m. and dispersed the clouds.

Later in the evening, clouds seemed to gather from all directions, accompanied by thunder and lightning, but the longed for and welcome rain only came down at about 11-30 that night. It continued to pour without a break till the small hours of the morning much to the relief of suffering humanity.

Saturday broke bright and clear and the weather was steamy till evening approached, when a strong South-West again set in, bringing with it clouds, thunder and lightning. At 7-45 the rain came down in smart showers and lasted for a good hour.

The weather is monsoonish this evening, with a strong wind blowing.

ARABIAN SEA MONSOON ACTIVE

POONA, June 14.

A depression is apparently forming with its central region near latitude 19 degrees North, longitude 70 degrees East.

The Arabian Sea monsoon continues active on the West coast up to Bombay.

Thundershowers occurred locally in the Deccan, North Madras coast, and in Central Provinces. The Bay monsoon has been active in lower Burma and Northeast India, and local thundershowers have occurred in Upper Burma and the United Provinces. There have also been local dust or thunderstorms in the Punjab and Kashmir.

Temperatures were appreciably above normal in North Deccan and central parts of the country and below normal in east and north Punjab and the United Provinces hills.

The chief amounts of rainfall are;—Marmagao five inches, Cherrapunji and Dinajpur four, Gauhati, Dhubri, Barisal, Murree, Ratnagiri and Mangalore two inches, Jalpaiguri one and half, Calcutta, Tezpur and Purnea one, Dehra Dun threequarters, Mergui, Amherst, Sibsagar, Silchar, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Narayanganj, Jessore, Naya Dumka, Nagpur, Karwar, Aurangabad, Calicut, Cochin and Mercara half.

Forecast: The Arabian sea monsoon will continue to be active in Malabar, Kanara and Konkan and thundershowers are likely to be widespread in North Bombay Deccan, Central Provinces and local in the rest of the Peninsula.

The bay monsoon will be active in Burma, Assam and east Bengal and local thundershowers are likely in the rest of northeast India and the United Provinces. A few dust or thunderstorm are also likely along and near the western Himalayas and along the North-west Frontier.—A. P.

Colaba Observatory, Bombay.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of June 14.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .024 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.1 degrees 3.8 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.0 degrees 0.2 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 468 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 44 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 8

Rain in 24 hours 0.12 inches

Total rainfall during the month 2.56 inches

Total rainfall during the year 3.12 inches

Weather remarks: Distant lightning and squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED JUNE 14

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.6 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.65 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

TEACHING ROAD SENSE TO PUBLIC

The Safety First Association of India, in co-operation with the Bandra Police and the W.I.A.A., have arranged for a series of lecture-demonstrations to suburban school teachers and pupils. The first of the series will be given to-morrow, (June 15) at 6 p.m. in the Assembly Hall of the Antonio D'Silva High School, Dadar, and on the following day, a similar demonstration will be given in the Auditorium of the St. Andrew's High School, Bandra, at 6 p.m.

Mr. A S. Trollip, Hon. Jt General Secretary of the Association will be the speaker and he will show the Association's method of teaching Road Sense to enable other educationists to inculcate it in young citizens. The demonstrations will be followed by a cinema show.

It is hoped that the residents of these localities and the neighbourhood, especially teachers and school children, will take advantage of this voluntary offer and be present in large numbers on both the occasions.

(Continued from Col. 7).

100 (cash Rs. 50) till the 24th instant.

While a labourer was working in the grain godown of Kewaldas Killabhai & Co., under the clearing Agent Ebrahim Mahomedally, whose office is in the L. Shed, grain depot at Sewri, some bags slipped on him, causing injuries. He died in the Hospital latter.

An inquest was held to-day on the body of the Dadoo Daji (35), a labourer, living at Kolis Wadi. On the 4th June Dadoo and another labourer were arranging stacks of oil canes in the L. Shed. There was a Stock of ground nut adjoining the stock which they were arranging.

Dadoo placed a bag of oil canes on the oil cakes, stack and as he returned round to go out 30 or 40 bags from the stock of ground-nuts slipped down and Dadoo was buried under 10 or 12 bags, as a result of which, he sustained serious injuries.

He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died on the 10th June.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to the deceased having been crushed under bags of groundnuts, which accidentally collapsed from the top a stack, in the L. Shed of a grain depot at Sewri.

To whom really the money belongs—will be decided by the Court, but it has a strange story behind it.

This was narrated to-day in the Police Court, Girgaum, when two persons were placed before the Presidency Magistrate on remand application.

On the night of Friday last, a person was searched by the Lamington Road Police on suspicion of having on his person lethal weapons, but instead of weapons, it was stated Rs. 70|- were found in his possession. For having failed to give satisfactory answers to the Police, he was taken into custody.

The next morning another person called at the Police Station and complained that the accused had stolen the money from him, when he was travelling with him down from Bina.

On the other hand the accused is stated to have said that this money he stole from his father at Cawnpore.

The Police also arrested the complainant.

Both of them were remanded in Police custody till June 28.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Four persons were arrested by the Dongri Police on Sunday morning on charges of breaking into a godown and removing glass tiles. They are alleged to have used them for a mosque in Ghogari Moholla.

The tiles were valued at Rs. 200 and had been removed on May 4.

Property worth about Rs. 125 has been recovered.

The four arrested persons were ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 250 (Rs.100 cash), till June 28 at the Mazagaon Police Court, to-day.

A verdict of "Accidental Death" was recorded by the Bombay Coroner to-day, at the inquest on Lilawatibai Nanalal (6).

The girl was playing in the passage when she tried to open a closed window. She lost her balance and fell down from the third floor of her residence at Chinch Bunder. She was removed to B. J. Hospital where she died this morning.

A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned to-day by the Bombay Coroner's Jury, at the inquest on the body of a two and half-year-old child named Shaidanbai, who met death at 1 p.m. on Saturday last, in the B. J. Hospital, following a fall from the second floor of Ali Jalal Building in Ibrahim Rehmatulla Street.

Jumma Abdul Hasan, who is alleged to have stabbed a police constable at Bhendi Bazar Junction early on Sunday morning, was placed before Mr. R. Mathalone, at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day and was ordered to be remanded in custody till June 28.

Abdul Hasan, it is stated, was going along Ebrahim Rahimtulla Road at about 5-45 a. m. on Sunday when a police constable on duty at Bhendi Bazar Junction challenged him in order to make a search. The accused is then alleged to have pulled out a knife and tried to stab the constable.

In his attempt to defend himself, the constable fell down as the place was slippery, when the accused is said to have stabbed him on the shoulder

Police officers including Deputy Commissioner Simmons who were nearby immediately rushed to the scene and arrested the suspect.

Abdul Hasan is also said to have tried to assault Sergeant Develin.

How the accused is alleged to have duped a poor woman and deprived her of her gold ring on the pretext of rendering her some great help, was described by the police in their application for remand in custody of Adeshir Jehangir Porbunderwalla.

Porbunderwalla, it is stated, got himself acquainted with a woman sometime ago and on Saturday last he promised to get her some help from some rich people. They went to Love Lane and when they reached the Crystal Ice Factory, the accused is said to have persuaded the woman to go inside the factory and ask the proprietor for some money. Before going he asked her to leave her wedding ring to him as, he said, that nobody would believe she was poor if she had that ring on her.

When she returned from the factory, the man had disappeared, and she told her husband all that happened.

Yesterday the victims husband met the accused and arrested him. On a statement made by the accused, the ring was recovered from a Marwadi at Kamatipura.

Jehangir Porbunderwalla was remanded in Police custody till June 21 at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day.

Three gambling raids were carried out by two sections on Saturday.

Six persons in all were arrested.

In one of the raids, it is alleged a pack of cards was seized. Alleged sutta slips and marked coins were recovered in the other.

The arrested persons were produced at the Dadar Court this morning.

The Delisle Road Police arrested Raghunath Gangaram at Tulsi Pipe Road, on Saturday evening, near a fuel depot. The premises were searched. The accused was bailed out till 21st instant.

Another raid was carried out by same section Police earlier on Saturday in the verandah of a textile mills, (Patna Chawl), at Parbadevi. A pack of cards was seized here also.

All Accused Bailed Out

Shersingh Gulabsingh, Parmanand Radhapathi, and Anganu Ghola were bailed out while Sukhadev Bachani was ordered to be bailed out in a sum of Rs. 10. (cash Rs. 5) till the 18th instant. The Bhoiwada Police arrested Dawood Abdulla at Pholbawdi Junction on Saturday, it was alleged, while receiving sutta bets The accused was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs.

Continued in Col 5)

Skin Itch Cause Curbed Overnight

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny cavities and pores where germs hide and cause terrible Itching, Cracking, Eczema, Peeling, Burning, Acne, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Blackheads, Pimples, Foot Itch and other blemishes. Ordinary treatments give only temporary relief because they do not kill the germ cause. The new discovery, Nixoderm, kills the germs the very first night and is guaranteed to give you a soft, clear, attractive, smooth skin in one week, or money back. Get guaranteed Nixoderm from your chemist today and remove the real cause of skin trouble. The guarantee protects you.

Coolie Falls Down With Baggage And Dies

BOMBAY Monday.

An inquest was held to-day on the body of Gangaram Laxman (35), a coolie, living at Sewri.

On the 11th instant at about 4 p.m. he was going down the slope of the overhead Bridge at Dadar Railway Station with the luggage of a passenger on his head.

His foot slipped and he fell down. He sustained injuries and was removed to K. E. M. Hospital. He died there the next day.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Bombay Mutual Life Company's Progress

The annual meeting of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Co. Ltd. was held on June 12 with Dr. D. A. D'Monte in the chair when the Directors' report for the year ending December 31, 1936, was presented to the shareholders.

During the year under review 15,953 proposals for assurance of Rs. 2,51,35,500 were received; of which 13,975 resulted into policies assuring a sum of Rs. 2,01,45,500 with new premium income of Rs. 10,87,847.

The total premium income during the year amounted to Rs. 3,654,116-8-6 and the total life fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 75,99,014-1-11.

Hindu Foundling Home

"The Secretaries of the Hindu Dean Daya Sangh gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following donations in cash for maintenance of the Hindu Foundling Home, Matunga, which was started in May last year:—

Messrs. Raghavji Kanji and Jadhavji Kanji Shah Rs. 251 Mr. Vrajlal Vanmalidas Thakkar; Mr. Keshavji Govindji Jhaveri; Rs. 101 each; Dr. S. R. Moolgavkar; Dr. K. S. Mhaskar; Marwadi Chamber of Commerce; Messrs. Gangadhar Pundlik Varde and Brothers; Rs. 100 each; Mr. Ruttonsey Pragjee; "A Sympathiser"; Mr. Chimanlal Nathuram; Mr. Hargovandas Jivandas; Mr. Ramkaram Jagannath; Messrs. Vadilal Dolatram and Sons; Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta; Mr. Karamchand Chunilal; Mr. Prithwiraj Khosla; Seeds Traders Association; Nasik District Hindu Sabha; Rs. 51 each, The Hon'ble Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta; Grain Merchants Association; Redkar Agency, Kandewadi; Mr. Amritlal Khokani; Mr. Amulakh Amichand; Miss Bachuben Lotwala; Mr. C. B. Afzulpurkar; "Shri Atmaram"; Mr. B. V. Talim; Mr. Virchand Meghji Thoban; Mr. V. S. Patwardhan; Mr. S. P. Kano; Mr. Laxman Govind Vinze; Mrs. Kamalabai Laxman Vinze; Mr. V. G. Motwani; Dr. J. N. Karande; Mr. V. S. Nerurkar; Rs. 50 each.

Messrs. Meghji Mathradas Toprani and Mr. Karsandas Madhavdas have been paying fifteen rupees each every month since the Home was started.

Mr. W. H. Brett, Director, Raptakos, Brett & Co., Ltd., Bombay, has given two donations at Rs 51 each in addition to a liberal supply of calcinol and other valuable preparations.

9 MONTHS FOR TELEGRAM HOAX

BOMBAY, Monday.

Dinnath Misri who was charged with house-breaking and theft was sentenced by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment, to-day.

The accused, it was alleged, along with another sent a telegram to Mr. Merwan Irani of Dhobi Talao, purporting to be a message from his daughter intimating him of her serious illness. Mr. Irani and his wife, went to Poona to their daughter's residence and found her in good health.

Mr. Irani then realised that he was the victim of a hoax and returned to Bombay to find his house had been burgled and cash stolen.

A complaint was lodged with the police and the C.I.D. effected the arrests.

Oriental Co-operative Credit Society

The First General Meeting of the newly registered Oriental Life Office Employees' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., was held in the Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on Friday the 11th inst. at 5-30 p.m. Mr. H. E. Jones, F.F.A., A.I.A., the Manager of the Oriental Life Office and President of the Society presided. Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan, M.A., F.I.A. the Vice-President spoke on the benefits of co-operation and gave a short history of the formation of the Society. The Bye-laws, as approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies were adopted at the Bye-laws of the Society. A Managing Committee, an Hon. Secretary and Hon. Auditors were appointed. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

What time is it by your Stomach?

If *before* meals you have no longing for food—if *during* meals you are afraid to eat the things you like, and if *after* meals you feel bloated, or distressed, have heartburn or stomach pains, here is a quick, easy way to make your stomach happy. Just dissolve one or two

Alka-Seltzer

effervescent tablets in a glass of water and drink it. How eased and happy you will feel almost immediately.

You have never tried anything like ALKA-SELTZER, because nothing like it has ever before been accomplished. It does two very important things at once. It relieves what pain you have quickly, and it corrects the excess acid that causes most stomach troubles. You'll be surprised and delighted at the prompt soothing relief ALKA-SELTZER gives to a suffering stomach

What is more, if you have headaches, colds, neuralgic or rheumatic pains, these pains will first disappear and the feeling of relief will amaze you. Your first trial will prove this true. It is guaranteed or your money is refunded.

ALKA-SELTZER is not a laxative so you can take it as often as you like without inconvenience.

A TYPIST SAYS:

"There is nothing like ALKA-SELTZER tablets for Headache and that terrible let-down feeling during the late afternoon. After staying late at a party two ALKA-SELTZER tablets clear the cobwebs from my brain and prepare me for another day at the office."

At all Chemists in two convenient sizes. Try it today.

Sole Representatives for India, Burma and Ceylon:—
DODGE & SEYMOUR, LTD., 3, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Trade Union Must Keep Away From Politics

Roy's Message To Textile Workers' Conference

Mr. M. N. Roy sent the following message to the Textile Workers' Conference, held in Bombay on Sunday:—

While wishing success to your Conference I take the liberty of saying a few words about the problems facing not only the Textile workers of Bombay, but the Indian proletariat as a whole.

The scope of your Conference is limited to the ventilation of the innumerable grievances of the Bombay Textile workers. Yet you cannot altogether avoid discussion of the greater issues. Nor can you remain content with simply ventilating your innumerable grievances. The task of your Conference is to devise the ways and means for securing redress of those grievances.

Thus, in my opinion, your Conference to be fruitful, should occupy itself also with the outstanding problem regarding the method of agitation and form of organisation. For, the redress of your grievances is conditional upon the efficacy of agitation and strength of organisation.

Organisational Weakness

The main purpose of your Conference should be to find the ways and means for the development of a united textile workers' union. For that purpose, it will be necessary for you to ascertain the causes of your organisational weakness. Those causes must be removed before a powerful union can be built up to serve as the instrument of defence and offence in the struggle for the redress of your innumerable grievances.

I advise you to start from the question—what is a trade union? What is its function? A correct answer to this fundamental question will enable you to detect the causes of your organisational weakness, and to adopt the method of agitation and propaganda suitable for the purpose of building up a powerful union capable of defending the textile workers against the present capitalist attack and to secure redress of your innumerable grievances.

INSTRUMENT OF BARGAINING

Trade Union is the instrument for collective bargaining. Its function is to organise and lead the workers in the day to day struggle for existence within the framework of the capitalist system.

Overthrow of the capitalist system is not a part of the programme of trade unionism. That is the task of the revolutionary party of the proletariat. Experience gained in the field of trade union activities make the workers realise the necessity of destroying the capitalist system and of forging an instrument for that purpose—the revolutionary party of the proletariat. The failure to grasp this difference between the trade union and the party has been the basic cause for the organisational weakness to which your heroic struggle have, time and again, ended in dismal defeats.

You have not been able to build up a functioning trade union to serve you in the day to day struggle against capitalist exploitation, because some of your leaders made the mistake of converting the trade union into a platform for political propaganda.

In order to perform its function, the trade union must be a mass organisation, not only having the confidence of the masses of workers, but with a mass membership.

Collective witholding of labour is the only effective weapon in the hand of the working class. The possession of a collective reserve is the essential condition for successful strikes. Where can the workers find the reserve? It must be created by themselves. Mass membership alone enables a union to equip itself with the powerful weapon of a strike-fund. And in order to have a mass membership, a union must have what is contemptuously called a "reformist programme", in other words, a programme of action for securing the redress of the daily grievances of the workers. I note that your conference proposes to work out such a programme. By doing so you will be launching upon the right course. I wish you success.

For Immediate Benefit

The ordinary worker would become member of the Union making the sacrifice of paying a regular contribution out of his meagre wages, only if he is sure of being immediately benefited thereby. He joins the Union with expectation. If his expectation is not fulfilled, he leaves the Union after a short time. Consequently the Union never has an appreciable membership. That is your weakness. The situation must be changed.

Instead of carrying on propaganda for the overthrow of capitalism, the Union should concern itself primarily with such activities as might secure some concrete benefit for its members. There are those who argue that in these days of capitalist decay and the conditions of colonial economy no improvement in the life of the Indian working class is possible. That is generally true. Nevertheless the fact remains that the average worker is concerned with his daily grievances, and wish some efforts made for their redress. These efforts must be made. That is the function of the Trade Union.

Only by virtue of ceaseless activity in pursuance of a "reformist programme" by conducting an organised mass struggle for snatching some concessions from the reluctant hands of capitalism, can the Trade Union become the "school for communism". No amount of propaganda can ever make the workers class conscious unless they learn from their own experience.

Rude Realities

Let your conference resolve to build up a powerful Textile Workers' Union with a mass membership. It can easily have 50,000 members. if it only will cease to be a propagandist body, and undertake to organise the workers with the object of enforcing such partial economic demands as do not imply to the system of capitalist production.

Apart from innumerable other grievances eight-hour day, living wage and recognition of the union should be the main demands of the textile workers. Organise a mass struggle for enforcing these demands. Build up a mass union to guarantee success in that struggle

The most effective methods of rallying the proletarian masses in the revolutionary struggle for their social emancipation is to put forth demands growing out of their daily life, demands that may be directly enforced by their collective action, demands that should be fulfilled for the welfare of the capitalist society itself.

Comrades, don't be fascinated by revolutionary slogans which cannot be enforced to-day. Don't let your conference be an occasion for speeches in which the rude realities of your life are ignored. Consider what can possibly be accomplished under the given conditions and work out a plan for accomplishing that.—United Press.

BRITISH SUPPORT TO INDIA AND CEYLON

Socialists In Conference In London

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON: June 5. (By Air Mail)

The representatives of the Congress Socialist Party of India and the Lanka Sama Samaj Party of Ceylon, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon and Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe organised a special "Conference on Socialism in India and Ceylon" this afternoon, at the Transport Hall, Transport House, the headquarters of the British Trade Union Congress.

Over 150 delegates, English comrades and their Indian and Ceylonese comrades, attended this afternoon's session which was addressed by Mr. George Strauss, M.P., a prominent member of the United Front Movement along with Sir Stafford Cripps.

The official Labour view on the Conference was well expressed in a number of messages that the Conference had received.

Major Attlee says: "It is impossible to effect a real change in the standard of life of the people of India and Ceylon without the application of the principles of Socialism". Sir Stafford Cripps says: "The splendid struggle that are being put up by the Congress Socialist Party and the Sama Samaj Party should arouse the admiration of all Socialists in this country and a determination to do all we can to assist them."

Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., says: "Until we recognise the true nature of Imperialism we cannot hope to make any political progress either in Great Britain or in the Empire."

Mr. George Lansbury writes: "I hope.... that some real interest will be aroused in the great question: How can we in Britain help our brothers and sisters in India to obtain from our fellow-citizens the right to govern themselves in their own way?"

Miss Ellen Wilkinson in her message states that: "Without fundamental recognisation on Socialist lines linked up with the great past of communal life in India, one sees little hope for the real emancipation of the people."

Mr. Walter Greenwood, the popular Socialist writer in sending fraternal greetings added: "It is reassuring to learn that India and Ceylon are awakening to Socialism's appeal."

Other messages read at the Conference included one from Mr. Harry Pollit and from Mr. Palme Dutt.

An interesting speech was delivered this afternoon by Mr. Strauss, who analysed the role of British Imperialism in world affairs. He also made a comparison of British Imperialism with Italian and Japanese Imperialisms.

On the motion of Mr. Michael Foot, son of Mr. Isaac Foot, the Conference passed the following resolution:

1. This Conference of representatives of British Socialists, Co-operators and other British working class organisations assembled together with comrades from India and Ceylon now residents in this country sends its greetings to the workers and peasants of India and Ceylon, and in particular to the Congress Socialist Party of India, the Trade Union and Peasant Movements and to the Lanka Sama Samaj Party and congratulates them upon their magnificent struggle against the power and might of British Imperialism and its allies.

2. This Conference applauds the efforts of the Congress Socialist Party of India to unify the workers and peasants' movements and to build a joint front against British Imperialism and it congratulates the founders of the Sama Samaj Party of Ceylon which has already become an effective force against Colonial exploitation in Ceylon and is really the centre of mass awakening in that country.

3. The members of the Conference pledge themselves to do all in their power to arouse British working class to the significance of the struggle and to stand solidly with their comrades of India and Ceylon recognising that in their struggle against Imperialism they are the allies and comrades of British working class in its own fight against the force of British reaction.

Menace To Industrial Peace

Mudie Report Repercussions: Mr. Giri Warns Govt. Of India

CALCUTTA: June 13.

Mr. V. V. Giri, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the "United Press" on the present situation on the Bengal Nagpur Railway:—

"The one-sided and wholly partial findings for Mr. Mudie are having their undesirable repercussions in the matter of the maintenance of good and normal relations between the workers and the administration. Signs of disaffection recently manifested by certain classes of workers at Kharagpur and Adra prove that the supervising official feels that he could harass the workers under the cover of the remarks of Mr. Mudie.

The withdrawal of recognition, in itself very unjust and utterly uncalled for, makes it difficult for the Union to have an approach to the administration to ease and control the difficult situation resulting through the misguided behaviour of the supervising official on the railway.

I desire to invite the attention of the Government of India who showed unnecessary haste in accepting the findings of Mr. Mudie, not based in facts nor supported by the recommendations of the Royal Commission, appointed by the Government, to advise the B. N. R. administration to cry halt—in the matter of general harassment, victimisation by way of transfers, etc., as a measure of punishment against those who took a leading part in the recent big strike. It is alleged that the officers have with them lists of employees who are marked for the special displeasure of the administration and its officers. The maxim of "burying the hatchet" does not seem to find a place in the dictionary of the B.N.R. administration. If the Government of India do not pay any heed and allow this sort of situation to grow and do not help in the fostering of good relations between the Union which admittedly represents thousands of workers and the administration, by immediate grant of recognition, they will also share part of the blame in aggravating a situation fraught with grave anxiety threatening to disturb industrial peace on the railway."—United Press.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

Activities And Achievements During 27 Years

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA, June 12.

The following is a brief summary of the working and activities of the Servants of India Society during the year 1936-37:—

The Servants of India Society completes this year thirty-two years of its existence, having been started by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale on the 12th June 1905, to provide the country with a trained body of devoted workers for its service. During the year under review its strength was raised to thirty-three by the admission of three members after they had completed their period of probation.

WOMEN'S FELLOWSHIP OF SERVICE.

On the 12th June last year the President of the Society ushered into existence the Women's Fellowship of Service which is inspired by the ideals and methods of the Society. By a rule of its constitution its affairs, including the admission and training of its members, are to be managed by the Society during the first three years. The Fellowship which consists at present of two foundation members, Miss Shanta Bhalerao, M.A., and Miss Godavari Gokhale, B.A., LL.B., made satisfactory progress during the year.

LEGISLATURES

Messrs. Kunzru, Joshi and Bakhale were members of the Council of State, the Indian Legislative Assembly.

LABOUR.

All the members of the Bombay Branch held important offices in various labour organisations and devoted all their time to the promotion of labour interests. They took part in the settlement of several strikes, while in a few cases they had also to conduct the strikes. In connection with the Ambernath Match Factory workers' strike Mr. Parulekar was arrested more than once though the numerous charges against him were later withdrawn excepting one. As a member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation Mr. Joshi attended its meeting at Geneva in October last and urged the revision of some of the Conventions in which special clauses have been inserted for some of the Asiatic countries on the ground of their being less advanced in industrialisation—clauses which permit a specially high maximum number of hours of work and the industrial employment of children of 12 years of age. Mr. Desai wrote a small book in Kanarese on the "Worker of the World," which has been published by the Indian Branch of the International Labour Office. Some members of other Branches also were connected with labour organisations.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION.

The Bombay Branch of the Civil Liberties Union is located in the Society's home in Bombay and several of its members are among its office-bearers.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLES.

Messrs. Patwardhan and Vaze, who were members of the Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference, continued to devote their attention to the improvement of the political status of the subjects of Indian States. Mr. Patwardhan was a member of the legislative councils of more than one Southern Mahratta State and the editor of the "Sansthani Swarajya," a Marathi weekly conducted under the auspices of the Dakshini Samsthan Hitawardhak Sabha. Mr. Vaze expressed frequently in the "Servant of India", the views of the people of Indian States on the Federation and other matters.

INDIANS ABROAD.

Mr. Sastri was deputed by the Government of India to investigate the condition of Indian labour in Malaya, and after a month's tour there submitted a report which has been largely accepted by the Governments of India and Malaya. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao as Joint Secretary of Overseas Indian Association of Madras, submitted memoranda and wrote articles in the papers frequently regarding the grievances of Indians in Ceylon and other places. Mr. Kodanda Rao visited British Guiana, Trinidad and Fiji to study the condition of Indians there and made representations to the authorities where he could.

RURAL UPLIFT.

Several members of the Society continued to give the best part of their time and energy to rural uplift. The Society conducts directly three rural centres—at Shendurjana in Amraoti district in Berar, at Chowdwar near Cuttack in Orissa and at Mayanur in Trichinopoly district in Madras Presidency. It also conducts several centres in Malabar district in Madras Presidency through the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust.

CO-OPERATION.

The promotion of the co-operative movement formed an important activity of several members. The place of co-operation in rural uplift is well recognised by all the members who are engaged in it. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya continued to be secretary of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and attended to its work, including the organisation of training classes for members of societies throughout the province. He also continued to be the editor of the "Madras Journal of Co-operation." Mr. Suryanarayana Rao gave much of his time to the Madras Milk Supply Union and to arbitration work in Madras City. Mr. Nayanar edited a Co-operative monthly in Malayalam and started a society for rickshaw coolies in Calicut, besides doing much propaganda for the movement. Mr. Andrews-Dube was secretary of the U.P. Co-operative Union. Several members were directors of district banks and other co-operative institutions.

HARIJAN UPLIFT.

The Harijan Sevak Sangh indented upon the services of several members of the Society. Mr. Thakkar as its general secretary with headquarters at Delhi looked after its office and toured extensively throughout the country to inspect and stimulate the work of the various branches of the Sangh. Mr. Venkataraman assisted him as joint secretary for some months. Messrs. Kunzru, Venkatasubbaiya and Nayanar looked after the work of the U. P. East, Madras and Malabar branches of the Sangh respectively. The Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, the oldest of its kind in India, continued to be managed by the Society, with Mr. Suryanarayana Rao as its secretary. A noteworthy event in its history is the receipt in the year under report of an endowment from a lady for giving maternity benefit to needy women of the depressed classes.

INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENT.

The Industrial (Criminal Tribes) Settlement at Jalgaon continued to be managed by Mr Sharangapani on behalf of the Society. Its various activities, including sewnig and cooking classes foo women a co-operative society, & cs, have resulted in a great improvement in the morale of the inmates. Some progress was made in the establishment of released families in a colony attached to the settlement.

GOKHALE INSTITUTE.

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics continued to do useful work under the direction of Mr. D. R. Gadgil. It had 51 students preparing for the M. A. and Ph.D. degrees of the Bombay University. It has started an economic survey of Poona City covering industry, trade, labour, transport and a social survey of sample households. With a grant from the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research, it has also begun a survey of Farm Profitability in Wai taluka in Satara district.

STRIKE COMMITTEE MEETS CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Discussions Over Difficulties Of Implementing Settlement

CALCUTTA, June, 14.

A number of members of the Central Strike Committee of the Jute Workers Union met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this morning and described to him certain incidents in connection with the recent strike.

Difficulties arising from the implementing of the terms of settlement arrived at when the strike was called off were also discussed.

Pandit Nehru did not express any opinion on the questions raised, but asked for more detailed information to be sent to him to enable him to give full consideration to the matter. —A. P

PROBABLES FOR HUNT CUP

LONDON, June 14

The following is a list of the Hunt Cup probables:—

Finalist (Harry Wragg), Tempest Second (Carslake), Fairey (Crouch) Laureat Second (Beary), Fairplay (Maher), Remember Second Gordon Richards), Pegasus (Lowrey), Noble Turk (E. Smith), Elsbaa (Sibbritt), Gunboat (A. Burns), Nipaway (Getin), Lovely Rosa (Weston), Voltus (Sirett), Sally Andrews (Nevett), Hypothesis (Robertson), Marmaduke Jinks (D. Smith), Giovinezza (Wing), Squadron Castle (Richardson), Couvert (Clifford Richards), Baremar (Christie), Holyrood (Pevans), Starflyer (Power), Artists Prince (Tabiner), Cordilleras (Blackshaw), Golden Martlet (Lynch), Sun Track (Mitchell), Empire Unity, (Reynolds), Zaimis (Gilbert), Royal Salute (Cordell), Prince Memnon (Swann), Lovers' Quarrel (Gunn).

No jockeys have been selected for the following—

Commander Third, Hocus Pocus, Pikebarn, Midstream, Mannlicher, Inchkeith, Flying Thought Second, Pigskin, Boldencounter.—Reuter's Special.

CHATTERJEE BREAKS MOTILALDAS' RECORD

Menacled, He Remains In Water For 35 Hrs., 45 Mts.

LUCKNOW, June 13.

Robin Chatterji established a new record for endurance swimming with hands and feet menacled when he remained in water for thirty-three hours forty-five minutes beating Motilaldas' record by thirty-five minutes. Robin entered water at 8-30 yesterday morning and came out at 6-05 this evening.

Robin suffered from nausea but otherwise kept well and was taken out completely exhausted on a stretcher.—A. P.

CROWD CHEERS CHATTERJEE

Lucknow.—Mr. Robin Chatterjee has added a feather in his cap by breaking, here this evening at 5-31, the world record in swimming with hands and feet menacled held by Mr. Motilal Das of the Calcutta College Square Club. He entered the Surajkund pond at 8-30 yesterday morning and still swam after breaking the record.

The breaking was witnessed by a distinguished gathering of officials and non-officials including Rai Bahadur Rambaub Saxena, Director of Publicity, U. P. Government. A large crowd witnessed the swimming and cheered Mr. Chatterjee.—United Press.

PATNA BOMB CASE

Necessary Sanctions Not Yet Received From Govt.

PATNA, June 14.

At the resumed hearing of the Mittanghat bomb case to-day, all the four accused barring Sheoprasad were produced before the City Magistrate.

The investigating officer prayed for an adjournment of the case saying that necessary sanction to prosecute these persons had not yet been received from the Government.

The Magistrate accordingly granted further remand of the accused for a week.—United Press.

Victory For Bhavnagar Majoor Mahajan

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

At long last, Mr. Bhogilal, Agent, Jehangir Mills, Bhavnagar has accepted the existence of Bhavnagar Majoor Mahajan. Henceforth, it is agreed by both parties that all cases of friction or disputes between them, will be referred to the arbitration whose decision will be final and against which there shall be no appeal. This is a victory for the Bhavnagar Majoor Mahajan.

RELIEF FOR BHANGIS

Despite the interference of Thakkar Bapa in settling the grievances of Bhavnagar 'Bhangis' through the state municipality, it is learnt that only time scale and not special increments will be given to the Bhangis in their monthly salaries. It must be remembered in this connection that out of 5 demands put forth by the Bhangis, the municipality only accepted four and that too not "in toto"

HEALTH CONFERENCE IN PURDAH!

Press To Be Excluded From Important Deliberations

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 13.

It appears to have been decided that discussions at the coming meeting of the Central Health Board should not be open to the Press with the exception of the inaugural function when the Viceroy will be present and will address the delegates.

There seems to be no reason why, following the precedent of the Co-operative Conference and the recent Cattle Conference Government should not allow discussions of this kind on important Health subjects to be reported in the Press but one wonders whether warmth and outspokenness of the Ministers' speeches at the last Cattle Conference which were in no small measure disconcerting to representatives of the Government of India has anything to do with the present decision to hold the Health Conference in purdah.

Woman Gagged And Booty Carried Away By Dacoits

MADRAS, June 13.

Sensational developments are expected by the Crime Department of the Madras City Police who are engaged in investigating into a motor dacoity which took place last evening in Mylapore, in the house of the local postmaster.

It is stated that at about 7 in the evening, a motor car stopped near the post-office in Mylapore. A man decently dressed and looking like a Brahmin, and a woman wearing a silk 'sari' and having a bunch of flowers in her hair, alighted from the car and entering the house of the postmaster attached to the post-office wanted water. The wife of the postmaster turned to the kitchen. Meanwhile the strangers pounced upon her and gagging her decamped with booty worth Rs. 700.

The postmaster who was absent temporarily returned and reported the matter to the police, who are making vigorous investigation.—United Press.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

"Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here, under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute.

If Your Chemist cannot supply you write Muller, Madras, Bombay.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 7, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 5, 1356
Parsi: Deh 13, 1306
Hightide: 4-42 17-00
Lowtide: 10-23 23-46
Sunrise: 6h 1m.
Sunset: 7h 17m.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

The tenth anniversary celebration of the Samaj will be held under the presidentship of His Holiness Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtukoti) on the 20th June 1937, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Comorin' with the mails from London of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 13th idem and left there at noon the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 17th instant.

The 'Comorin' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at midnight the same day.

MATUNGA GUJARATI SEVA MANDAL

The second annual social gathering of Matunga Gujarati Mandal was held on Saturday, in Nappoo Hall, under the presidentship of Sheth Chhotalal Premji Mangrolwala. After a programme Ras-garba, music, etc. prizes were distributed to the winners of races and competitions.

Professor Vrajlal Chhaya appealed to the audience to help the Mandal. Sjt. Hariprasad Kothari exhorted them to co-operate with the Mandal in all possible ways and requested those present to be enrolled as members.

PAREL WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C., write:—

The first meeting of the newly elected Executive Committee of the 'F' (Parel) Ward District Congress Committee which was previously announced to be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, has been postponed. The said meeting will take place on Saturday, the 19th June 1937 at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the 'F' Ward D. C. Committee's Office, Wahidina Building, Parel, Poibavdi.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"And Sudden Death" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 3 and 7-15 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Elephant Boy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Windbag the Sailor" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Journey's End" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The President" Daily at 5 and 7-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha" Daily at 5-15 and 7-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Struggle" Daily at 5 and 7-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jawani-ki-Hawa" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kulvadhu" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m
REGAL—"May Time" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
WEST-END—"Insaf". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

H. P. T. COLLEGE, NASIK

Out of the 42 students who appeared for the B. A. Examination this year, 2 passed in 1st Class, 10 in 2nd Class, and 25 in Pass Class, the percentage of passing being 88.

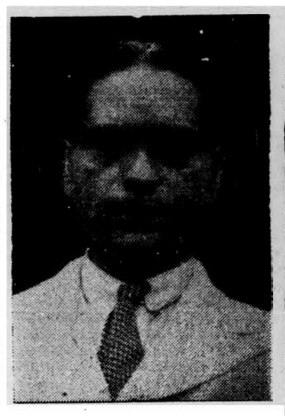
SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OP. BANK

Under the auspices of the Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank Ltd., the anniversary of the late Mr. Shamrao Vithal will be celebrated in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when all members of the community are earnestly requested to be present.

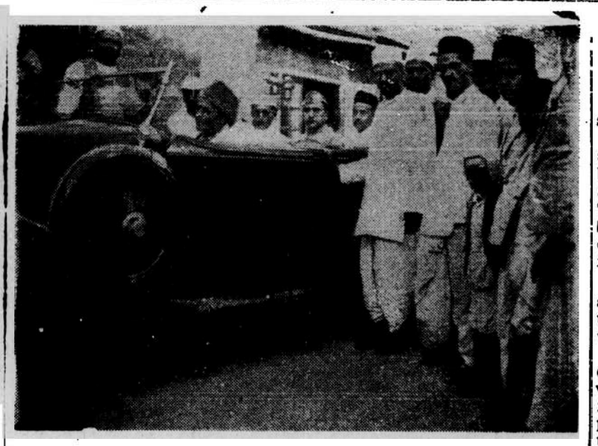
Mr. N. S. Kowshik, Chairman of the Bank, will preside.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" for ladies only will commence from Sunday next, the 20th June, 1937, at 2 p.m. in the class organised by the Peoples' Ambulance Training Centre for the Parsi Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas at Lady Willingdon Building, opposite Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao. The course consists of sixteen lectures in English once a week on every Sunday, from 2 to 3 p.m. No fees are charged for this useful instruction. Lectures will be delivered in English, on 'Fractures, Dislocation, Circulatory, Respiratory and Nervous Systems, Asphyxia, Insensibility, Poisoning etc.'



Mr. M. J. Venkateshwaran, Officer-in-Charge of League of Nations (Indian Bureau) Bombay sailed to Geneva by mail boat on Saturday last. At Geneva he will study the working of different sections of the League and its Assembly.



Mr. K. F. Nariman with Dr. Hameed Kazi and Mr. Shikhare by his side goes for a drive round Kolhapur

Victory For R. A. Colaba

Bombay Gymkhana Beaten In First Division Of Harwood League

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Royal Artillery, Colaba, who gave a poor account of themselves in their last two matches, particularly in finishing, displayed considerable improvement in their form this evening when they defeated the Bombay Gymkhana, in the first division of the Harwood League Football by 3 goals to 1.

THE GAME.

The Artillerymen started attacking immediately after the kick-off and the Gymkhana goalkeeper saved twice with difficulty, the second one being really a good save. The Gunners kept up their pressure and the Gymkhana custodian was having quite an anxious time. Wilson, the Gunners' left-wing, tested him again a little later.

In the 10th minute after the start the Gymkhana forwards broke through in a combined movement and after one unsuccessful attempt, they opened their account, Schultz, their centre-forward finishing a good movement between the forwards. He took the ball right ahead and sent in a hard shot to beat the Gunners' goalkeeper from a very near range.

The Gymkhana goalkeeper saved another difficult shot soon after and received rounds of cheers for his good goal-keeping.

Being now in arrears of one goal the Gunners were pressing their opponents but failed to level the score, while the Gymkhana missed their scond goal by inches! Browne, who had played Left-back in all their previous matches was shifted to Inside-left, today. He made his way cleverly but just missed the goal.

ARTILLERYMEN DRAW LEVEL

The Artillerymen, who were working hard for the equaliser, got it about five minutes before the half-time, Collins, their centre-forward, being responsible for it.

Up and down play was the order now, both the teams breaking away in turn but they stood at level at the interval, claiming one goal each.

Marking the run of play after resumption, one could hardly choose between the two teams, neither holding any advantage over the other. Eight minutes after they had changed ends, the Artillerymen established a lead, Collins their centre-forward netting a good goal off a timely pass by the inside-left.

A little later the Gunners' outside-left had a good try when the Gymkhana custodian jumped and prevented his fine rising shot from entering the goal.

Midway through the half the same player put his side one more up, to put the issue beyond doubt.

Following this for about fifteen minutes before the final whistle, the Artillerymen kept up pressing their opponents and held the upper hand though the Gymkhana forwards also had occasional break-aways. There was no further scoring and the former came out winners by 3 goals to 1.

THE RESULT

R. A. COLABA	3 goals
BOMBAY GYMKHANA	1 goal

THE TEAMS

R. A. COLABA: Dryden; Turner and Wiles; Thorley, McDermott and Perry; Rourke, Galliers, Collins, Collett and Wilson.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Edden; Gowans and Heys; Collins, Butcher and Stilliard; Love, Broadhurst, Schultz, Browne and Squire.

REFEREE: Bradley.

To-day's Game

FIRST DIVISION

Transit Section v. Bombay United.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN).

At last the long anxiety of the suburbanites is a bit calmed. Saturday morning's heavy showers and the drizzle from that day has brought new hopes of the monsoon breaking in right earnest. This year water scarcity was felt by some of the suburban villagers as was never experienced before.

With the monsoon has come a grave danger which I report in this column and hope it will be a warning to suburban parents

Suburbs has many fields and ditches which get full with rain water and become attractive spots for children either to play with paper boats or catch fish, but this sort of amusement has proved fatal in many cases in past.

BOY OF SEVEN DROWNED.

Saturday morning's rain was responsible for filling a dirt-dumping ditch at Chium, a village at Bandra. It transpires that on Saturday evening this ditch which was filled with about four feet of water attracted the attention of two boys of 7 and 7-1/2 years, who entered the ditch with the intention of playing in the water.

When they got in the middle of the ditch they found their feet sinking and the younger boy was completely covered while the elder boy's hands were noticed by a passer-by who took him out. The rescued boy though a bit unconscious made gallant efforts to explain to his rescuer that his friend was beneath the water, but his rescuer not knowing English, thought the youngster wanted him to take him home so he took him to his house. At home the rescued boy told his parents about his friend lying in the ditch. A search party immediately made for the spot and the body was removed, all sorts of remedies were tried, but to no avail..... he was dead.

FINED FOR ASSAULTING SISTER-IN-LAW

Revisional Application Admitted By High Court

The revisional application filed by T. U. Lawrence against the sentence of a fine of Rs. 30 passed on him by an Honorary Presidency Magistrate was admitted by Mr. Justice Macklin and Mr. Justice Engineer, sitting as vacation judges at the High Court on Monday.

The petitioner was convicted of assaulting his sister-in-law opposite the Agripada Police Station on November 23, last.

In connection with this incident he was charged with disorderly behaviour at a public place.

On the evidence, the Magistrate convicted the accused of assault and sentenced him to Rs. 30 fine with an order to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 for a period of six months.

Bombay Charmakars In Conference

With a view to establishing mutual contact and working out a scheme on co-operative basis for the uplift of Charmakars in social, economical, educational and industrial spheres, the leaders of this community decided to convene a conference of Bombay Presidency Charmakars at Poona. A circular to that effect was issued and it is understood the organisers received immediate response supporting the move from many leaders of various districts.

Accordingly the Bombay Presidency Charmakar Conference will be held at Poona on the 19th and 20th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Narayanrao S. Kairolkar of Bombay. The session will open in the Assembly Hall of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya.

A fee of one rupee per head has been fixed for members of the Reception Committee and delegates. Boarding and lodging arrangements will be made by the Reception Committee and the delegates from outside will be met at and guided from the railway station by the volunteers.

TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

The Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, write:—

"Complaints have been made by several persons to this Association about the irregularities noticed in Traffic Control during the Coronation Day Celebrations in the City, when there was a great rush in traffic to view the illuminations in the city. This Association is preparing a list of these irregularities and any observations or suggestions from the general public in this connection would be quite welcome and would be represented to the proper authorities with a view to avoid their recurrence in future and to act as a guide on similar future occasions. Those desirous of sending in their observations and views, are therefore, requested to forward same to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort."

MEMBERSHIP OF FILM CENSORS' BOARD

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes.—

Hitherto it has been the policy of Government to make appointments to the Board of Film Censors, created under section 7 (1) of the Cinematograph Act, 1918, for an indefinite period. After careful consideration they have come to the conclusion that membership should be for a limited period and they have accordingly decided to reconstruct the Board and to fix the period of future appointments to a term of three years.

It is further their intention to include on the Board a lady representative.

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
WILL HAY
In his LATEST Scream
"WINDBAG THE SAILOR"
A SUPER LAUGH-RIOT

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
N.B.—Taxi-drivers and chauffeurs, on presentation of their licence, will be admitted at HALF-PRICE in the Rs. 1-2 and 9 As. Classes.
SPEED!
THRILLS!
CRASH!
RANDOLPH SCOTT
FRANCES DRAKE
IN PARAMOUNT'S
thrill-a-minute drama
"AND SUDDEN DEATH"
Also the
DERBY!

REGAL
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
For One Week Only!
M-G-M's GREATEST MUSICAL ROMANCE!
Jeanette MacDONALD
Nelson EDDY
in Maytime
with JOHN BARRYMORE
ROBERT ZLEONARD Production
Produced by Hunt Stromberg
Also the
DERBY!
(Free List Suspended)

Sir Sorabji Rallies

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, whose condition caused some anxiety last night, rallied again this morning, giving rise to renewed hopes of recovery.

His temperature has fallen to 101 degrees; the pulse is good and the condition of the heart better than what it has been for the last few days. Sir Sorabji is still putting up a good fight and there is reason to be optimistic

BHAGINI SAMAJ.

The English classes conducted by the Bhagini Samaj Bombay will re-open on the 15th of June, 1937 after the summer vacation. Those wishing to attend the classes should see the Secretary on the 15th, between 2 and 3 p.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 16th June at 6 P.M. (S.T.) Paper on "Origin of Shalagram Worship," by Mr. P. G. Shah, M. A. B. Sc., I.A.A.S.

SARASVAT DEENVATSAL SANGH

Under Rule 11 of the Sangh the election of eleven members of the Managing Committee will be held at the ensuing Annual Meeting.

Nominations (on printed forms of the Sangh, which can be had at Sangh's Office) duly proposed and seconded for election to the Managing Committee for 1937-38 are to be sent in so as to reach the Honorary Secretary of the Sangh at the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Graha, (264, Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay) upto 8 p.m. (S.T.) on 15th July.

Kidneys Must Clean Out Acids

The only way your body can clean out health-destroying Acids from your blood is through nine million tiny Kidney tubes or filters, but beware of cheap, drastic, irritating drugs. Weak Kidneys usually are the real cause of Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Swollen Ankles, Rheumatism, Backache, Dizziness, Circles Under the Eyes, Dry, muddy Skin, Acidity, Burning, Smarting, or Lost Vigour. Don't take chances. Get the Doctor's prescription (Cystex) at chemists. £1,000 deposited with Westminster Bank, London, backs up Cystex Guarantee to bring new vitality in 48 hours, make you feel well and 10 years younger in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Demand Cystex.

NEW SCHOOL OPENED AT KHAR

The opening ceremony of The New Khar School was held at the school premises, Godavari Bhavan, Khar on Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Kamala Nimbkar, an American by birth, the founder and Principal of the new school spoke first on "The Why of the New Khar School." Mrs. Nimbkar referred to the saying that those who adopt a religion or a country are usually stronger advocates of that religion or country than the born members. She said that she had the great happiness to feel herself to be an Indian and to look upon India as her own country.

Mrs. Nimbkar told how, ever since she had come to India, she had been impressed with the way life was carried on in compartments, each language group or religious group keeping to itself. She felt that such divisions were very much against the welfare and progress of the country and that to change such a condition there should be schools where children of all communities and sub-groups might come together and learn to co-operate and learn to be Indians first.

Mrs. Nimbkar then introduced Dr. P. A. Dias, President of the Bandra Municipality, who would declare the school open.

Dr. Dias then spoke briefly of the need for such institutions, especially in Khar and praised Mrs. Nimbkar's feeling that there should be an institution for all Khar children rather than more schools which met the needs of only one community or group. He also felt that many good things could be adopted from America and Western countries and through such schools as The New Khar School this could be done. Dr. Dias said how important it was for all people to co-operate and work for the common welfare of the country. He then wished the school every success and declared it open.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Major General S. B. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Vintcent and Mr. Freeland lunched at Government House on Monday.

Doctor Surendra Nath Lal died at Shroff Villa, 10th Road, Khar, on Thursday.

He was a Homoeopath of Karachi and Bombay and did propaganda work for Homoeopathy throughout India.

CURFEW ORDER EXPIRES

But Ban On Lethal Weapons Is Extended

The Curfew Order which was promulgated by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in consequence of a sudden disturbance in the city in the beginning of this month expired last night. The Order, however, remained in force for two hours last night, viz; from 10 p.m. till midnight. Another Order simultaneously issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate prohibiting the Assembly of more than four persons also lapsed last night as it was not renewed.

The Order of the Commissioner of Police prohibiting the carrying of the lethal weapons remains in force till the end of this month. Carrying of penknives, lathis and such weapons is thus still prohibited.

DERAILMENT ON B. B. & C. I. R.

BOMBAY: June 14.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bulsar, wires under date, as follows:—

"Owing to the derailment of the tender of Engine No. 10, Up Kathiawar Mail, at 5-40 hours this morning at mile 61/6/7 between Boisar and Palghar, single line working on the down line was introduced from 7-40 hours.

"The Ten Up Kathiawar Mail, the Four up Frontier Mail and the 44 Up Flying Ranee were detained for 3-31, 1-54 and 1-24 hours respectively. Other trains are likely to suffer slight detentions. There was no injury to passengers.

"There was no restriction in booking of passengers or goods. Hope to restore normal running by 7 hours this evening."—A. P.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from April 1, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 0
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 00	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from May 25, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 55	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 20
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55
"The Flying Ranee"	9-47	
"The Flying Ranee" daily On Saturdays		18 5 15 10

E. I. RAILWAYMEN CONDEMN MUDIE REPORT

DEMAND JUDICIAL ENQUIRY TO SETTLE B. N. RLY. DISPUTE

LUCKNOW, June 14.

Mr. Mudie's report on the B. N. Railway dispute came for a severe criticism and condemnation last night at the East Indian Railwaymen's Conference held here under the presidentship of Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A.

The Conference condemned the action of the Government of India and the Railway Board in accepting the report as soon as it was published.

MUDIE REPORT CONDEMNED

The Conference adopted a resolution which 'inter alia' states that the recommendations made in the report by Mr. Mudie bear no relation to the B. N. Railway dispute and have gone much beyond his jurisdiction and thus caused great harm to the Trade Union movement in the country.

The report is not only full of a malicious attack on the Trade Union leaders but tends to check the movement in direct opposition to the recommendations made by the Whitley Commission to foster the growth of Trade Unions by recognition of the same by employers.

DEMAND FOR JUDICIAL ENQUIRY

The Conference urged Government to reject the report and constitute a judicial enquiry to settle the B. N. Railway dispute.

By another resolution the Conference declared its uncompromising hostility to the Government of India Act and called upon the workers, peasants and other genuine anti-imperialist elements in the country to combine in a joint attempt to combat and end the new Constitution based on the fundamental demands of workers and peasants by means of a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of universal adult franchise.

The Conference further demanded release of political prisoners and detenus and repeal of repressive and anti-labour laws.—United Press.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS

Participation Of Grigg & Bajpai Denied

SIMLA, June 14.

The United Press has been officially informed there is absolutely no truth in the report that Sir James Grigg will be associated with the Indo-Japanese trade talks. Sir Zafrulla Khan will be the official and the sole delegate with the panel of official and unofficial advisers who are in London.

It is also not true that Sir Girjashanker Bajpai will be associated with trade talks in London. Negotiations between United Kingdom and India are of a formal nature intending to lead to a bilateral trade agreement and undoubtedly the official delegate will be greatly influenced by views of the unofficial panel which includes Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Edward Benthall, Mr. G. D. Birla, Sir Kasturbhai Lalbhai, and Dr. Subbaroyan, Congress Member, Madras Assembly.—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1937

DUAL POLICY

Some friendly critics of the Congress admit that Gandhiji's latest offer is most conciliatory and brings Congress and Government nearer than they were before. They would, therefore, be happy if in response to Gandhiji's moves towards a settlement Government would accept his offer. But instead of plainly asking Government to do so they vaguely suggest that the two parties should somehow effect a settlement. Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society, is one of the friendliest critics of the Congress and in his speech delivered at Poona in connection with the 32nd anniversary of the Society he says that there is little practical difference between forced resignation by ministers, as demanded by Gandhiji, and voluntary resignation, as suggested by Government. Whichever course is adopted, he says, the result must be the same; there will be a crisis the political efficacy of which depends on the ability of the Ministers to retain the support of the electorates, and "the final outcome would depend not on the technical terms used to express serious disagreement between the Governor and the ministers but on the ministers' power to prevent the Governor from forming a Ministry which would give in to him. Somewhat similar considerations seem to have induced the "Hindu" of Madras to remark: "A party which has the overwhelming support of the people and commands huge majorities in the legislatures need not depend upon formal assurances to make its will prevail in all matters that concern vitally the welfare of the people; any Governor who was misguided enough to attempt to thwart it under the plea that his special responsibilities were involved would find his position intolerable. We trust, therefore, that the Congress will no longer waste its time in trying to evoke a manifestation of goodwill which would be valuable only if it came with spontaneous grace, but resolve upon taking office, confident that, assurances or no assurances, it can do substantial service to the people from that vantage-point, and that any attempts to foil this must rebound on the heads of those who are foolish enough to make them."

Need For Assurance

It is quite true that by sheer power of its majority Congress can sometimes get the better of the Governor and force a crisis or do some service to the people without an assurance from the Governor and without insisting upon a dismissal in the event of a conflict. But it does not follow that the Congress should therefore waive its demand for an assurance. The reasoning of Pandit Kunzru and the "Hindu" is based upon a misunderstanding of the policy of the Congress. That policy is doubtless designed to wreck the Constitution and ultimately to achieve complete independence. But the struggle may be prolonged and to maintain the strength and morale of the masses, who have little reserve power, constructive service through the State is essential, in addition to the combative work of the Congress. If Congress wanted only combative work and sought to create deadlocks indiscriminately, it would not have asked for a "Gentleman's Agreement," which must necessarily put limitation on the Ministers as well as the Governor. It would rather have left his powers intact and taken the earliest opportunity to put him in the wrong in the exercise of those powers. Similarly, if there were no combative element in the policy and the Congress could be content with whatever constructive work was possible in spite of the vexatious interference of the Governor, then, too, Congress could have dispensed with any assurances. But as it has to reconcile both the ends, namely, combative work and constructive work, both on a much larger scale than the Governor would like, it is necessary that the Governor's interference must be rigorously curtailed beforehand. That is possible only if the alternative to the exercise of special powers is something deterrent, something that will make the Governor "think fifty times" before using his powers. The only possible deterrent alternative is that the Governor should unequivocally take the full responsibility for his parting with the Ministers by dismissing them or demanding their resignation. This point is thoroughly understood by Lord Zetland, who in apparently conciliatory terms demands that the Congress should surrender either its combative policy in the legislatures or the demand for an assurance. No responsible Congress leader would make that surrender, thereby descrediting himself and the Congress.

Summon The Legislatures

Interviewed on the subject with special reference to Lord Zetland's Oxford speech, Gandhiji has deliberately refused to say anything at this stage. That is obviously because that speech has raised a new issue altogether. The Working Committee which is to meet early next month may be trusted to give a fitting reply to the Secretary of State. Meanwhile, we note that propagandist rumours are being circulated that some Congress M. L. A.'s in Madras are in favour of accepting office on the strength of assurances already given by Lord Zetland. If there are any such, they must be very few, indeed, for not many will be so simple as to believe that Lord Zetland has given any assurance worth looking at. And he must be a bold Congress M.L.A. who would support acceptance of office without any condition. The question on which all Indians, are agreed is that, whether or not any assurance is given to Congress, the provincial legislatures must be summoned at once. Lord Stanley stated in the Commons on Monday that there have been frequent messages between the Viceroy and the Governors on this subject. The legislatures cannot be indefinitely ignored and when they meet the Governors will be in a different mood in dealing with the Congress.

Terrorism And Prestige

As was to be expected, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru took advantage of his visit to Chittagong to speak on the cult of terrorism. Terrorism is an expression of a hysterical protest against alien domination over India and an equally hysterical passion of freedom. This is conceded by every one, even by Sir John Anderson. But, on the other hand, terrorism is most certainly a tragic waste of the national energy of a body of young men and women who can work wonders for their country and its cause if only they utilise that energy in the right way. Terrorism, undoubtedly itself the product of political bitterness, breeds yet more bitterness and not only brings down the fight for freedom to a lower plane but also confuses the main issue. For, as the President pointed out, the Congress was out to end the Imperialistic system in India and its fight was no personal or racial one. Finally, terrorism is indefinitely injurious to the national cause because it implies a premium, on individualism. The national cause can neither succeed nor even have any meaning unless it is supported consciously and actively by the masses, for which, as the President quite rightly pointed out, is what Congress is trying. We have no doubt that, given a fair chance, the terrorist youth will respond to the call of the Congress. But the trouble is the bureaucracy. Congress leaders will succeed in a few months where years of lawless laws, detention without trial, collective fines, identity cards and the rest have failed; for failed they have, because terrorism has only been driven underground and, what is more, bitterness has multiplied. But prestige, if nothing worse, demands that methods of force and repression must resolutely be continued.

Boycott Zanzibar Cloves

Even the Council of the Liberal Federation has called upon the Government of India to impose an embargo on Zanzibar cloves as a protest against the Zanzibar Government's refusal to withdraw or modify their Clove Bill and other measures calculated to ruin the resident Indian traders. All-India and the Indians in Zanzibar demand this retaliatory action from the Government of India as milder measures have all been in vain. Moreover, such action is bound to be effective as India is the largest purchaser of Zanzibar cloves. Finally, the action of the Zanzibar Government is a challenge not merely to the people but also to the Government of India. Lord Linlithgow must act promptly and effectively if he realises his responsibility in the matter.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent).

No doubt the writers of personal paragraphs and of gossip columns in London are often hard put to it to know where to find material. Yet, true or not, one cannot help feeling a story ought at least to bear the marks of credibility.

A gossipist of the "Sunday Express" has a circumstantial story to tell of the buying of a 'topper' by, of all people, William Gallacher, the Communist M.P. "He was on his way to a memorial service with Mr. Kirkwood," and he "was wearing a tweed cap" Then Kirkwood told him he ought to have a hat, and Gallacher agreed, according to this story, to buy a bowler. "But when they reached the shop, Kirkwood persuaded him to buy a topper. Afterwards Mr. Gallacher went to the House of Commons in it."

A circumstantial little story, one would say. And yet something should have warned its writer.

The facts at any rate are these. Gallacher was not wearing a tweed cap on the way to a memorial service. He did not buy a topper, nor has he the least intention of buying one or wearing one. In fact he is quite content with the ordinary hat he wea

To a press representative, who spoke to him upon the subject, he said: "I have never bought a lum hat in my life."

* * * *

Benzedrine, the new drug which has been widely advertised as a means of conquering fatigue, is now being used as an ingredien in cocktails at some London night clubs.

Some of the people who drink the cocktails are not aware of what they are drinking. Benzedrine is also being extensively used by night club and card club habitues to "keep them awake" when the need for sleep threatens to cut short their pleasures. Both doctors and chemists are expressing alarm over the free use of the drug by men and women.

* * * *

The controversy between industrial unionism and trade or craft unionism which agitated Labour in Britain just before the war is now raging in the province of Ontario, with curious results.

The trouble began with the demand of the General Motors workers of Oshawa for the right to form an industrial union affiliated to the Committee for Industrial Organisation. The province divided on the issue immediately.

The Premier Mitchel Hepburn, leader of the Liberal Government and hitherto regarded as a firebrand Radical, took a determined stand against Labour, and Earl Rowe, leader of the Conservative opposition, declared in favour of the left-wing C.I.O.

Now the "Toronto Star" Canada's most powerful Liberal paper and until now Mr. Hepburn's staunchest supporter, has declared war on him, while the diehard Tory "Toronto Telegram," which for many years has had no good words to say about the Premier, and the "Mail and Globe," an independent Conservative journal owned by a millionaire miner, are praising Mr. Hepburn to the skies.

It is understood that a surprising realignment of the two old parties seems probable, with genuine Liberals and Labour supporters deserting Mr. Hepburn and genuine Tories deserting Mr. Rowe.

* * * *

The Archbishop of York recited limericks to Library Association on June 1. No one in that vast assembly, however, knew the origin of the name.

One theory is that it comes from chorus "Will you come up to Limerick?" sung after impromtu verses composed at parties, but there is no evidenre that such verses were of five-line limerick form.

Langford Reed, who made lifestudy of the subject, suggested that this form of the verse was brought from France to Limerick

(Continued on page 7 Col. 5)

What Spain is Fighting For

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

To Regain Country For Spaniards

Looking back on my impressions of Spain, I will try to sum up what I have learned about the meaning of this Civil War.

I moved among millions of men and women united by a purpose. The young recruits were gay and eager. The common folk of Madrid, hardened to daily bombardments, displayed a serene endurance.

Every word that reached my ears; every article in newspapers that reflected every shade of opinion from Anarchism to Liberalism; the posters that turned men's thoughts into a sign-language—they all bespoke a unanimous will. To win what?

The first answer that emerges is National Independence. Since the New Year the character of the war has changed. The Republic is increasingly conscious that it is repelling an invasion by the two Fascist Powers. They have aroused a mighty hatred, that had, like all hate, its ugly manifestations.

I felt around me, as other foreigners also did, a growing nationalism that may become narrow and exclusive. Spain has felt herself wronged, deprived of her rights under the law of nations, and it is not solely on Germany and Italy that her resentment falls.

A clever poster interested me. On a map of Spain were little drawings showing mine workings, electrical plants, factories and the like. The key gave the names of the foreign owners who control them—Rothschilds, Morgans, Schneiders, and many British companies.

Few corners of Spain and Morocco were empty. Under the map ran the caption: "The true reasons for false neutrality."

Spain is awakening to the perception that she is a colony of international finance. In the past these foreign investments were widely scattered: Swiss, Belgian and French capital mingled with British and American.

But if Franco should win, the prospect is something approaching a German and Italian monopoly. Under the control of these Powers would pass the immense mineral wealth of the Peninsula: they would dominate its business, its politics, its diplomacy and its armed forces.

This nation, then is fighting to regain Spain for the Spaniards.

The Real Enemy

"Spain for the Spaniards"—but which Spaniards? The old feudal ruling caste, or the masses of workers and farmers? The war of independence has not obscured the fundamental struggle of classes.

But if I learned one thing from my stay in Spain it was that the People's Front is a sincere and enduring reality.

The struggle is not between workers and capitalists but rather between the masses and the old ruling class.

I was reminded more often of 1789 in France than of 1917 in Russia. For one thing Spanish capitalism is backward, inconspicuous and weak, though it has its ruthless pioneers. The big concentrations of capital are in foreign ownership.

The conspicuous enemy for the masses is the landed nobility. It had taste and some of the graces, if one may judge from its palaces; but it carried into the 20th century the ways of the 15th.

I saw with a shock of wonder in the heart of Madrid the barracks of the Duke of Alba's private regiment, opening on to his garden.

This power and grandeur meant for the serfs on their vast estates a life of degradation and subhuman poverty. The old army was the body-guard of these grandees, officered by their poor relations: the Church, save in the Basque country, was their spiritual gendarme.

They were not, like the few industrialists, bent on production: they wasted their land, neglected irrigation, fostered hunting and despised science.

From Fascism this old noble caste is learning a new technique of government—the combination of terror with publicity, but even the Fascists in Spain call themselves "traditionalists."

Test Of Democracy

Against this background, republican democracy has a realistic meaning. One must not think of it simply as a method of voting, or as the conduct of government by debate. Led by the rebel generals, the ruling class challenged a trial of strength.

Democracy will be defeated, or at best it will survive as an empty word, unless the reality of power passes with victory to the mass of the nation. A stalemate would merely be a truce: the issue of power must be set'.

The objective of the People's Front is not a proletrian revolution, not Soviets, but Parliamentary democracy. This the Spanish Communist Party, which is rising in influence and even in numbers to a leading position, affirms as stoutly and bluntly as its Socialist and Liberal allies.

What in detail does this mean —Second Chamber, a federal system? That kind of thing is a minor consideration. It means the capture of the seats of real power.

These, as the People's Front sees its problems are primarily the land, the Army, the Church.

Over the greater part of Spain, the North and the East, the land presents no fundamental problem. Most of it is owned by small peasants, who cultivate their little holdings like gardens.

They have their troubles—debt, middlemen, the lack of water, deficient transport! Their lives may be transformed by co-operation, scientific guidance, cheap electricity, and abundant water. But no one save the anarchists proposes to interfere with their ownership of the soil.

There are, however, even in the peasant areas, a few big farms, and where these have been aban-

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 5,

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"It should be firmly borne in mind that politics and economics go hand in hand. They act and react on each other, as the greatest economists have averred."

—D. E. WACHA.

AGUIRRE'S DENUNCIATION

The Basque President Aguirre has denounced to the democracies of the world the Fascist Italo-German invasion as an attempt to destroy "the world's oldest democracy in the world". In the course of his manifesto President Aguirre declares:

"for 25 days over a hundred Italo-German war 'planes with groups of Moroccan mercenaries and regular troops from Italy and Germany have devoted themselves to the destruction of Basque towns and villages and the extermination of their inhabitants—an extermination which is protected by the inexplicable complicity in international conversations."

Every single word of the above is true. Indeed, it is definitely an understatement of the position. And it is as just a denunciation of the democracies themselves as of Fascism. These democracies have proved traitors to their own principles with a calculated cynicism which must be revolting to any decent mind. But as we pointed out yesterday, the one thing that is certain is that they are utterly lost to all sense of shame.

HOPEFUL, BUT—

The French Government's note to Britain defining the attitude of France towards the proposed new Western Pact is both firm and unequivocal. It makes an attempt to restore to the League of Nations its authority at least to some extent. What is more noteworthy is that inspite of diplomatic bullyings and dark hints France reiterates her adherence to the Franco-Soviet Pact which in the present circumstances is the only guarantee of European security—if, that is to say, such a thing as security is at all possible. The London message says that, in view of divergences of views between Italy, Germany and France, "a settlement is by no means in sight." This is not unexpected and it really need not cause any undue anxiety. For, the Pact could not stop war. The Fascists wanted it not for peace but for war in Eastern Europe. And it is absurd to imagine that a war in Central Europe can be "localised." What is even more welcome is the reported "close alignment of British and French views." But he would be an optimist who hoped confidently that Tory statesmanship would stick to a democratic position.

"FRONTIER POLICY"

In a reply to Mr. Asaf Ali apropos of Government's Frontier policy Mr. K. K. Malaviya again betrays the same fundamental bias which we had occasion to regret the other day. "The Frontier policy in any country is the most important policy, it is decided once and is most consistently and ruthlessly followed by every country worth the name". And this policy which Mr. Malaviya wants India to follow "most consistently and ruthlessly"—if she is "worth the name"—is the occupation of the trans-border territory up to the Durrand line. The "security" which demands the annexation of other people's territory is really the outcome of narrow-minded fear combined with a generous measure of the acquisitive instinct. It may plausibly be regarded as good patriotism. But it reveals an attitude of mind which is characteristic of Fascism and Imperialism. India has use neither for Fascism nor Imperialism.

LABOUR AND CONGRESS

The demands of the Bombay textile workers, as formulated at their conference on Sunday, are quite reasonable, and it will be to the advantage of the industry as a whole if the millowners make their best endeavour to concede them in a just and liberal measure. Whether the millowners will do so or not, will depend largely on the unity and organisation of the workers themselves. That point was wisely emphasised by Sardar Sohan Singh Josh in his presidential speech at the conference. Just at present the workers are far from being adequately united and organised. Indeed, as Acharya Kirpalani, the Congress Secretary, pointed out in his message to the conference, the Labour movement in India, as a whole is at present too young and weak to afford to disunite on theoretical grounds. Easily the best way the workers can help themselves is to join the Congress in large numbers and make common cause with it in every respect. In doing so they need not and should not neglect their own class organisations with their special economic objects.

WANTED EXPLANATION

Dr. Forster, Head of the Chemical Technology Department of the Bombay University, owes an explanation to the Senate for expelling Mr. N. V. Ganpule, a research scholar, from the Department. From the papers submitted to us by him it appears that Mr. Ganpule was entitled to a fellowship in the Department but was deprived of it by Dr. Forster on the plea that his work was of "a routine nature" and therefore not "of a publishable nature and suitable for presentation in form of a thesis for a higher degree." We think that a valuable thesis can be written even on what is apparently a subject of a routine nature—several great discoveries and inventions have been traced back to trivial looking beginnings —and that a thesis should be judged by itself on its completion and not condemned beforehand because of the subject. So far as this point is concerned, it is not merely a personal affair but one of some public interest. That is why we expect an explanation from Dr. Forster.

No official confirmation, says a Simla message, is available in official quarters that Sir James Grigg may be associated with the Indo-British trade talks.

Barking up the wrong tree, if we may say so.

They ought really to try the super-official Indian circles in Whitehall and Threadneedle Street

* * *

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan has contradicted reports about his leaving the Government of India.

We too had our doubts when these rumours started. Sir Mahomed Zafrullah, we argued, was too good a responsible Indian statesman and patriot to take to heart such minor slights from the Government of India as the reduction of his portfolio.

And we were right, of course.

* * *

Protesting that what he objected to was not criticism, but personal attacks," Sir Kurma Reddy declared that the ryots had "now realised that the 'Interim' Ministry had accomplished much more than what the Congress had promised but failed to redeem."

Now if we said that this statement is—well, what exactly it is, would it be criticism or objectionable personal attack?

* * *

It would, of course, be best to leave the statement alone for the sake of the poor ryots, lest they might have to "realise" it all through the convincing arguments of Lathis and Law and Order

* * *

"REDDI PATS HIS OWN BACK"

—Headline to another self-praise speech by the Madras "Interim".

Sir Kurma, however, may reasonably argue that the contortion is ever so much better than standing before the Assembly and being 'patted' on the face by the Congress.

* * *

Broad Hint To Would-Be Dictators

ANKARAS, June 13.

Kemal Ataturk has informed the National Assembly that he is giving to the State all his goods, farms, industrial and agricultural enterprises, which are of considerable value. —Reuter.

* * *

The Four Powers have reached complete agreement in regard to Patrol Ships' Protection.

And no wonder. For, "the right of self-defence if a warship is attacked is never questioned".

As you know, every thing that Italy or Germany has ever done anywhere and will ever do is in "self-defence"

* * *

It is stated by insurgents that "of 25,000 troops arriving in Spain recruited in foreign countries, last week, only 8,000 were Moors, the remainder being Falangists and soldiers of the Foreign Legion. . ."

Soldiers of the Foreign Legion is, of course, the same thing as the Legion of "volunteers" voluntarily recruited in Italy and Germany.

* * *

General Franco has not only threatened that continued resistance will bring on Bilbao the same fate as Guernica but he has also shown that he meant business.

The "Times of India" should, we suggest, immediately proceed to remove all suspicions by declaring authoritatively that the threat was in fact broadcast from Valencia and that the 'planes which bombed Bilbao were Russian.

* * *

"ROME, June 13.

The fourth and longest list of Italian casualties in Spain, between March 8 and 18 has been published. It gives the names of 230 killed, 250 missing and 1,994 wounded, of whom 123 are officers".—Reuter.

Mind you they are all "volunteers" and their number does not exceed a few thousands!

* * *

"M. Voroshiloff alleges that the executed army leaders sold information to a Fascist State, made efforts to expedite an Anti-Soviet war, planned to sabotage arrangements for the supply of materials to the front in wartime and to seize Power and cede the Ukraine to Germany"—Moscow Cable.

It seems that Soviet leaders—Stalin, Voroshiloff and even Lenin, though long after his death—are singularly unfortunate in their colleagues and right-hand men.

But—horrible thought! It has just occurred to us that M. Voroshiloff himself is a right-hand man of M. Stalin.

Students' Cause Fails In 'Varsity Senate

K. T. SHAH'S BATTLE AT BUDGET DEBATE

Cut Motions Galore: But All Turned Down: No Relief To Poor Students

The surplus for the year 1937-38 in the Budget of the Bombay University is estimated to be about Rs. 11,748, was the statement made on Monday at the meeting of the Senate held at the University Convocation Hall.

Calculations Upset

As regards the revised estimates, though a surplus of Rs. 83,000 was originally anticipated at this time last year, actually the surplus was Rs. 37,000. This dwindling in the surplus was, it was explained, partly due to the calculations about the Matriculation candidates, which were subsequently upset.

During the Budget year, it was hoped that the actual surplus would be greater than Rs. 11,748, inasmuch as the Syndicate erred on the right side, by over-estimating the expenditure and under-estimating income.

Cut Motion Lost

By means of cut motions, which were all defeated, several members sought to focus the attention of the Senate, on the general financial administration, with particular reference to the expenditure incurred and the system adopted in conducting the Matriculation examination.

Discussions will be resumed to-day (Tuesday).

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, was in the chair.

Mr. N. M. Shah moved as recommended by the Syndicate:

"That the Senate do consider the Annual Financial Statement, including the Budget Estimates for 1937-38 and the Revised Estimates for 1936-37, placed before them by the Syndicate under Section 18(2)(d) of the Bombay University Act."

Prof. V. G. Rao seconded the proposal.

Two amendments to the above proposal stood in the name of Mr. M. R. Paranjpe and Mr. K. T. Shah.

AMENDMENTS RULED OUT

The Vice-Chancellor ruling the two amendments out of order said:

"The House will remember that it was in 1934 that the present procedure as regards the discussion of the Budget was introduced in the shape of a resolution for approval or adoption and a general discussion was allowed under Statute 24, after an amendment selected by me as the widest, has been moved and seconded.

"The procedure was found unsatisfactory and that in order that the House should have unrestricted opportunity for a general discussion of the Budget the present procedure of placing the Budget before the House, in the shape of a motion was adopted by the Syndicate at my instance. The motion which has now been moved is merely a formal motion for consideration, that is, a motion to enable the House to have a free and full discussion on the Budget as a whole, and it does not commit the House to any decision either on the Budget as a whole or on the individual items.

"For these reasons any amendment to this motion which is of the nature of a decision on the Budget or any part of it, would not be relevant to or within the scope of the motion as required by Statute 25(b). For these reasons I rule the two amendments standing in the name of Mr. M. R. Paranjpe and Mr. K. T. Shah out of order.

"As regards Mr. Shah's amenament there are other reasons why it is out of order. Apart from the fact that the amendment is in the nature of a speech or argument which makes several assumptions of a more or less general nature as to the truth or correctness of which it is not possible for the members to satisfy themselves without enquiry, it introduces several substantive proposals which can only be brought before the Senate as independent motions under the Statute regulating such proposals."

EXAM. CHARGES

General discussion followed on the Budget proposals.

Mr. Paranjpe said that there was an increased expenditure under the head Examination Charges. He expected some more explanation would be forthcoming on the expenditure of nearly Rs. 76,000 in this direction.

Mr. K. T. Shah said that he would mainly deal with the general financial administration. He considered that compared with the sister universities who were equally large in size and which carried on the same activities as the Bombay University, the expenditure incurred here was considerably high. Something like 50 per cent. of the Revenues of the Bombay University, was absorbed by the examinations, while in the Calcutta University, the expenditure for a similar purpose was only 16 per cent. There might be some explanation forthcoming in this matter, but he wanted to draw the attention of the Senate to this disparity.

As regards the efficiency, the Annual Report of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India showed that the Bombay University ranked very low, if not the lowest, as far as the matriculation examination tests were taken into consideration from all the provinces in India.

SLUR ON BOMBAY STUDENT

While the average for India in the matter of success in the matriculation examination was 60 per cent., Bombay had no more than 37 per cent. He found it difficult to believe that the average student in Bombay was less intelligent than the average Indian, whereas the Bombay man in real life was able to hold his own.

Mr. K. T. Shah continuing expressed the view that the Bombay University was not doing as much of direct teaching work as was expected of it, under Section 4 of the University Act. It appeared to him that the University was not spending as much money on Departments which were its prime concern.

Again in the policy governing the results of various University examinations, there did not seem to be any definite policy and everything appeared to be vague. The results varied from year to year and from class to class.

With reference to distribution of funds, he felt that other divisions in the Province too should have their legitimate share.

10 PER CENT. CUT SUGGESTED.

Mr. V. G. Gokhale pointed out that the bulk of the revenues of the University was drawn from the public and the public should get a profitable return from the University in the shape of better facilities for the students. The expenditure on post-graduate courses was not calculated to help the public at large. As regards the remuneration of examiners and supervisors, the speaker thought that if a 10 per cent. cut was made, there would be no loss in the efficiency of the work done. About 30,000 rupees could be saved by imposing this cut and this money could be invested on research work.

Dr. B. G. Vad observed that compared to the Universities of Madras, Nagpur and Allahabad, the expenditure incurred by Bombay was not high, consistent with efficiency.

Dr. Nazir Ahmed said that the prosperity of Bombay was mainly due to the progress of industry in this place and as such the Bombay University was right on concentrating on the imparting of education and training to the students, that fitted the needs and requirements of the province. For instance, the textile industry had made good progress in spinning and weaving, but it was lagging behind in bleaching and mercerising.

Prof. A. Soares held that if the industrialists wanted an education that would serve their needs, to be imparted by the University, it was but natural that they should pay the cost of it. The major part of the contribution must come from them.

'VARSITY FUNCTION.

Principal Khadye said that the Senate was not a commercial

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5.)

Workers' Ultimatum To Steel Magnates

MONROE (Michigan): June 14.

While volunteers stood ready to erect barricades and 500 National Guardsmen guarded the town, with machine-guns mounted on trucks, a huge steel workers' demonstration passed without bloodshed and the guardsmen have now been ordered to leave Monroe.

The Labour leader Mr. Bittner, declares, however, that there would be no peace in Monroe until the Republic Steel Company signs the Wages Agreement and gives the Company two days, wherein to sign the same.

Meanwhile, Mr. John Lewis has called a strike of 9,500 United Mine workers in 17 mines, owned by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company.—Reuter.

Provincial Autonomy And Parliamentary Questions

Churchill Seeks Definition Of Limits Within Which Information About India Will Be Given

LONDON, June 14.

Mr. Winston Churchill will ask Mr. Chamberlain on June 17 whether he is in a position to define exactly the limits within which he is prepared to answer questions relating to events in India. For instance, will information be given to Parliament in respect of any matter concerning which the Governors or the Governor-General are or likely to become responsible to Parliament either acting in respect of their statutory duty or their individual judgments within the ambit of the India Constitution Act; whether information will be given if asked about facts—events in India—in order that the House may judge the situation and whether the Governor's special responsibilities are rightly exercised or not exercised; whether, for instance, any summoning of the Indian Provincial Legislatures or any refusal to summon them is justified.

USE OF TROOPS

Secondly, whether information is to be given on facts and events which lead or are likely to lead to the use of British or Indian troops or concerning protection of minorities or loss of life either to troops or the civil population. Further whether Provincial Autonomy is deemed to be in operation for the restriction of Parliamentary questions in provinces where no Ministry has been formed which possesses the confidence of the Legislature and whether Provincial Autonomy will still be deemed to be in operation notwithstanding Executive Power being resumed in any province by the Governor in accordance with the Statute.

Lastly in view of the ultimate responsibility of Parliament as provided for under Section 93 under the Government of India Act for the issue of any proclamation by the Governor of the province assuming to himself "emergency powers" in the case of "failure of the constitutional machinery" of the province and of the further responsibility of Parliament as provided for by the said Section of the Act for "continuance" of such "emergency powers", whether the Prime Minister can assure the House that it will be able to obtain regularly whatever information it may require for discharge of its duty.—Reuter

LANSBURY TABLES ADJOURNMENT MOTION

LONDON, June 14.

A suggestion made by Mr. Lansbury in the House of Commons that the Viceroy should summon the Provincial Legislatures to meet as soon as possible in order to ensure that the House of Commons will be sitting during the first weeks they are meeting elicited a reply from Lord Stanley that the summoning of the Legislatures was essentially one for the Governors of Provinces in the light of local circumstances.

Mr. Lansbury then gave notice that he would draw attention to the question on an adjournment motion to-night.

REPLY TO MR. BENN.

Replying to Mr. Wedgwood Benn Lord Stanley said that there has been frequent messages between the Viceroy and the Governors regarding the calling together of the Assemblies in Provinces where Minority Governments had been formed.—Reuter.

WOMEN WORKERS IN MINES

(Continued from page 1.)

quately to this demand with consequent fairly sharp rise in prices.

PROBLEM OF LABOUR

This failure to respond is due, in the opinion of the Government of India, to the difficulty of securing adequate labour. The monsoon in 1936 was in the areas, wherefrom much of the Labour was drawn, exceptionally good with the result that throughout the winter there has been some shortage of Labour and the Government of India understand the effect of the monsoon was accentuated temporarily at least in some areas by mining disasters. The impending exclusion of women possibly encouraged in some quarters the increase of replenishment of stocks and created anticipation of further tightness of supplies.—A. P.

POSITION OF WOMEN

The position in respect of exclusion of women is as follows:—

In 1929 the Regulations promulgated limited the number of women, who could be employed underground in any coalmine to a specified percentage of underground Labour force. These percentages were fixed so as to diminish each year. The percentage fixed for the first year was 29 and if the Regulations had continued in force the percentage from July 1 next would have been five. Actually as some mines employ no women and others do not employ the full number permissible the total number registered as employed permissible percentage. The percentage for 1936-37 is 8 but the number registered was only 5.6 per cent of the underground Labour force and in the course of the year, certain number of mines had taken step of excluding all women in anticipation of official action.

Under the regualtions of 1929 complete exclusion would have been effected by 1939, but the industry was in favour of earlier exclusion and the Government of India issued on February 1, Regulations designed to exclude all women from July 1, this year.

TO HELP INDUSTRY

As explained above the orders would involve the exclusion possibly of 3 per cent of registered underground labour in addition to the ordinary annual dimunition. The effect of this exclusion is, however, likely to be particularly felt on July 1, as this corresponds to the time when labour is normally very scarce, many workers leaving at this season for agricultural operations.

Having regard to the general position it appears to the Government of India to be preferable that the final exclusion of women should not coincide with the time when other labour is likely to be the shortest. They have, therefore, decided to suspend the operation of the new regulations by three months, that is, until October 1 next. This will be done by giving exemption to coalmines from these regulations on condition that women are not employed in excess of the percentage that would have been applicable under the regulations of 1928, that is, 5 per cent.

RAISING TO BE INCREASED

The Government of India have also decided to increase the raisings from Railway Collieries. Increased traffic on Railways coupled with failure of a number of collieries to give full supplies to Railways has led to depleted stocks rendering it necessary to secure fuller supplies and steps, therefore, have been taken to increase substantially the output of State Collieries in the Bokharo Coalfield. Additional contracts have also been placed with the Collieries of the Central Provinces, where the Labour position is easier than Bihar and Bengal.

This departure from the normal policy of securing only one-third of the Railway demands from State Collieries has been taken with a view to easing the market position and in order to meet the situation created by the failure to secure full supplies from the market.—A. P.

The Rev. Anderson Jardine, who conducted the wedding of the Duke and the Duchess of Windsor, has announced his resignation from the living of St. Paul's Darlington. He said that his resignation had nothing to do with recent events.

PICKFORD WEDS BUDDY

HOLLYWOOD, June 14.

Mary Pickford is marrying Buddy Rogers on June 26.

The ceremony will be a simple outdoor affair. They are spending the honeymoon in Honolulu. —Reuter.

LENIN'S SISTER DEAD

MOSCOW: June 13.

The death has occurred of Lenin's sister, Maria Ulianova.—Reuter.

GARTER SERVICES AT St. GEORGES CHAPEL

Thousands Watch Brilliant Ceremony

LONDON, June 14.

One of the most brilliant ceremonies of the Coronation Year was provided by the Garter Service at St. George's Chapel at Windsor. This is the first time the service is held since 1914. The ceremony was attended by the King, the Queen and Queen Mary as well as the wives of Knights and it was the first time for several centuries that Ladies of the Order attended.

A crowd of many thousands watched the arrival of the Knights including the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Baldwin and earl of Clarendon who has been newly appointed to the Order.

The Knights in gorgeous robes marched in procession from St. George's Hall to the Chapel where they took seats in the great carved oak stalls above which were the Knights' richly coloured banners. The service included anthems and prayers for the Sovereign and the Knights of the Garter and for the King's Dominions.—Reuter's Special.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 6.)

by the returned veterans of the Irish Brigade, who had been there since 1691. The Brigade had been organised in Limerick, and this would account for the name if the theory of the French origin could be accepted. But the evidence for French limerick forms is very slender.

The most subtle form of the limerick is typified by this:

There once was a curate of Salisbury,
Who was thought to be halisbury-scalisbury,
He ran over Hampshire
Without any pamshire,
Till his bishop told him to walisbury.

* * * *

SO THEY SAY

I heard the other day a new definition of the practical farmer. The practical farmer was said to be that farmer who depends upon Whitehall for practically everything.—Lord Astor.

It will take some time for the lesson of Spain to be learned, but increasingly it will be recognised that the Communist Party has ceased to be revolutionary.—A. Fenner Brockway.

It is odd, it is even a little discreditable that none of the dictatorships has as yet officially disowned Justice.—Mr. Peter Fleming.

We will not win the next war because we make more butter, but cheap butter will help us to wing the peace.—Lord Astor.

Nobody can be a friend of England unless he is ready to face the fact that England believes that she is defending herself when she defends France and Belgium —Dr. Rudolph Kircher.

"And who is the best behaved girl in your class?"

"Teacher."

* * *

Boss: 'Duty comes before pleasure.'

Clerk: 'Yes—but only in a dictionary.'

Whitehall Preparing For Climb Down

Perturbed By Increasing Strength Of Congress And Decreasing Pro-office Section

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON: June 14.

The week-end conversations show that leading M. P.'s are impressed by reports stating that the Congress position in the country is very strong and the Congress is likely to maintain and increase the strength in the near future.

The latest letter by Air Mail from Gandhiji to the friends here is causing much talk in political circles here, because Gandhiji is reported to have intimated that the pro-Office group in the Congress is a very small minority.

It is feared in official quarters that continued stubbornness on the part of Governors is likely to reduce this minority still further.

It is learned authoritatively that the Congress is determined on receiving the binding assurances with legal validity.

Officials, therefore, are seeking possible ways, if any, of meeting this demand. But official quarters are also banking on the hope that at least in two Provinces, namely Bombay and C. P., the Congress Party in the Assembly may not obtain the support for the vote of "No-Confidence" in the existing Ministries owing to the smallness of the majority and the internal party differences.

Speculation is increasing as to whether the replies to Lansbury's questions will elucidate the situation further.

Incidentally, the Fleet Street rumour that Lord Linlithgow intends resigning owing to differences with Whitehall, is mere Bazaar gossip like the rumour that Lord Stanley, the new Under-Secretary of State, is being groomed for Viceregal Governorship.

RAPTI RIVER IN HIGH FLOODS

U. P. Village In Danger: Railway Communication Cut Off

LUCKNOW, June 14.

The river Rapti is in high floods and threatens destruction all along its course.

Reports have been received that the river is fast making its way in the village Ghanghundhota, near Domingarh Railway Station. More than 50 houses have already been washed away and hundreds of people are reported to have been rendered homeless. The entire village is in danger of being swept away. The people are panic-stricken and anxiously watching the rise in the level of the river.

The District Magistrate of Gorakhpur and other officials are speeding to the spot. His Excellency the Governor has also been informed. The railway communication has also been cut off.—United Press.

FLOOD BREACHES RAILWAY LINE

Three Days' Interruption Feared; Transhipment For Passengers

GORAKHPUR, June 14.

The Traffic Manager, B. N. W. Railway, wires:—

Owing to a sudden flood the line between Ghogardiha and Nirmali and Nirmali and Raharia on the Darbhanga-Bhaptiahi section of this railway has been breached. Transhipment is possible. The interruption is expected to last about three days. Passengers for Nirmali are being diverted.

HEAVY DOWNPOUR IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, June 14.

Lucknow experienced another storm yesterday night followed by a heavy downpour. One woman who was lying with her child outside the house was crushed to death owing to the fall of a eucalyptus tree.—United Press.

BENGAL CABINET UNDER POLICE DICTATION

CALCUTTA, June 14.

"Bengal demands the immediate and unconditional release of all those who have been detained for years without trial or even a show of trial" says Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Assembly, in the course of a statement made to the "United Press" in connection with the recent press report suggesting Government's plan of releasing nearly 1,000 out of over 2,000 Bengal detenus.

NO END TO SUFFERINGS.

Continuing Mr. Bose said:—

"Any such scheme disclosed reveals not only the utter bankruptcy of statesmanship but at the same time indicates a degree of police dictation which is insulting to any self-respecting Minister or Ministers. It furnishes also a sorry commentary on the past professions of some Ministers of the Bengal Government.

Indians Overseas

Dominion Premier Assure Sympathetic Hearing To Representations

LONDON, June 14.

Sir Zafrullah Khan and Sir G. S. Bajpai, during the course of the Imperial Conference have taken advantage of many opportunities to discuss with the Dominion Premiers and others many aspects of the Indian situation overseas. In every instance undertaking has been given that Indian representations would be given very sympathetic consideration.

AFRICAN QUESTION

Sir Zafrullah Khan had conversations with Mr. Ormsby-Gore respecting the position of Indians in Zanzibar. These conversations will be continued. He also had talks with General Hertzog on some aspects of South African position more particularly in relation to the recent contemplated Union Legislation on marriage and employment of women by Asiatics.—

POSITION IN NEW ZEALAND

Sir Zafrullah Khan saw Mr. Savage and discussed several matters including the application of the Workmen's Compensation Act to Indians and the question of entry to New Zealand for temporary purposes.

Sir Zafrullah is seeing Mr. Lyons on Thursday and Mr. MacKenzie King later.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

LONDON, June 14.

The principal delegates to the Imperial Conference met for the last time to-day and agreed on the report of the Committee on Nationality of Married Women. The Conference will formally terminate the plenary meeting tomorrow.

Although the work of the Imperial Conference has concluded the delegates will not have respite from work for the remainder of their stay in England, as the United Kingdom Government will continue the bilateral talks with the Dominions for the revision of the Ottawa Agreements. These talks are a necessary preliminary to the Anglo-American Trade Agreement and are designed to ascertain in what respect, if any, the Dominions will assist the conclusion of such an agreement by consenting to the modification of the Ottawa Arrangements. It is not expected that the talks will be concluded for a long time, indeed, they may eventually be suspended until the Anglo-American negotiations have reached a stage, where definite proposals can be made.—Reuter.

Frontier Congressmen To Meet Faqir Of Ipi?

Decision To Observe Anti-Ministry Day All Over The Province

BANNU HINDUS REASSURED

BANNU, June 14.

Important resolutions were passed by the Frontier Parliamentary Board which met last evening and this morning attended by leading Congress M.L.A.'s including Dr. Khan Sahib. The meeting, 'inter alia', decided to spread a net-work of Parliamentary Boards throughout the tahsils and villages in order to establish and strengthen contact with the masses and to organise a Provincial Political Conference to be held at Bannu in the second week of July for which a sub-committee was appointed.

MINISTRY CONDEMNED

The Board condemned the present Frontier Ministry as anti-National and reactionary and directed the Frontier Congress Assembly Party to bring a vote of no-confidence against it. It called on the Frontier public to celebrate "Anti-Ministry Day" on July 2, appointed a sub-committee to enquire into the causes of the Waziristan disturbances, and decided to request the Government to permit a deputation from the Board to wait on the Faqir of Ipi and exchange views with him informing him also that kidnappings are against the principles of Islam and humanity.

SYMPATHY FOR HINDUS' GRIEVANCES

The Board condemned the Government's Frontier Policy and also the murders, dacoities and kidnappings. It further condemned the attitude of the Hindu Mahasabha in supporting the Government policy.

The Board received a deputation of leading Hindus of Bannu who expounded their grievances. Mr. Mohd. Ramzan Khan, President of the Board, assured them that the Board would hold an enquiry into the kidnappings and other outrages, which they abhorred equally with others and would send deputations on behalf of the Congress throughout Waziristan to instruct Muslims never to countenance kidnappers.—A.P.

U. P. PREMIER SEES Pt. PANT

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, June 14

It is reported that the Nawab of Chhattari, the Chief Minister of U.P. recently paid a visit to Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, the Congress Leader, at Nainital and was closeted with him for over an hour.

Significance being attached to this interview. Question is being asked whether this has anything to do with the early summoning of the Assembly and the renewal of invitation to Congressmen to form Ministries or the Nawab simply came to discuss with Mr. Pant on the grave consequences of refusal to accept office.

Indeed it has been widely rumoured in U. P that Government have almost decided to hold no fresh elections in the near future despite, vote of no-confidence in the Ministry and the rejection of the budget but that the Governor will assume full powers under the constitution and carry on without Legislatures until Congressmen are sobered down and their present influence with the electorate considerably diminished.

In such a case the Nawab or Chhattari may be placed in a still more unenviable position of being the Chief Adviser to the Governor.

BIHAR M. L. A. REJECTS GOVT. OFFER

PATNA, June 14.

Replying to a letter from the Assistant Secretary in the Education Department of the Government of Bihar, enquiring of his willingness to serve as a member on the Secondary Education Board, Mr. Jagjiwanam, M.L.A., Depressed Class leader, says:—

"It is most illogical and awkward for me to accept a seat on the Board on nomination of the very Ministry, which I regard as unconstitutional.

"Therefore I thankfully refuse to accept the offer."—United Press.

PUT AN END TO ALL THIS CONFUSION

Congress Socialists' Resolution For B. P. C. C.

Messrs. Masani and Mahadeshwer, Congress Socialists, have given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the next meeting of the B.P.C.C.

"The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is of the opinion that the repeated statements and counter-statements of Congress leaders and others have tended to focus attention to an undesirable extent on the issue of acceptance of ministerial offices and have resulted in the destruction of public attention on the real task of preparing for a mass struggle through which alone the nation can achieve its objectives of wrecking the present constitution and achieving complete independence.

"In order to put an end to all confusion on the point, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request the Working Committee of the Congress to declare finally that, since no assurance in terms of the resolution of the A.I.C.C. has been forthcoming, there can now be no question of Congressmen forming a cabinet in any province."

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION

Mr. Tirumala Rao Nominated As Congress Candidate

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President, All India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, has approved the nomination of Sjt. Tirumala Rao, from the East Godavari and West Godawari-cum-Kistna Non-Mohammadan Constituency to the Central Legislative Assembly bye-election, to fill in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sjt. K. Nageshwar Rao.

VARNASHRAMITE LEADER BOUND OVER

Sequel To Sonya Maruti Satyagraha

POONA, June 14.

Mr. Vishwasrao Daware, President of the Maharashtra Varnashram Swaraj Sangh, was ordered to-day by the City Magistrate to furnish a bond of Rs. 1,000 and two securities for the like amount and to keep peace for six months.

It may be recalled Mr. Vishwasrao was prosecuted on May 15 for having defied police orders by attempting to play music during 'Puja' in the Sonya Maruti Temple.—United Press.

Clash In Punjab Village

GUJRAT (Punjab), June 14.

A clash between the Sikhs and Muslims is reported from the village Harriah. The trouble is said to have started over a Sikh Dewan (religious gathering) which was to have been held there. Police forces have been sent from the District headquarters.

SIND ASSEMBLY TO MEET ON AUG. 3.

KARACHI, June 12.

It is learnt that the date of the opening of the Budget Session of the Sind Legislative Assembly has been officially fixed on August, 3.

Originally it was intended to convene the session on August 17. A formal announcement to that effect was also made. But there was some opposition on the part of the members and, it is believed, in deference to the wish of those members, Government have changed the date as above.—United Press.

Chinese Smuggler To Be Deported

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Thom Sin Khen, notorious Chinese firearms and illicit drugs smuggler, who had been deported from Calcutta to China in 1931 and was recently arrested at Bombay for violation of the above order, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Calcutta, to-day and was ordered to be deported again to Canton.—United Press.

"COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY" CASE

Accused Plead 'Not Guilty' At Resumed Hearing

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Rai Sahib A. C. Samanta, Special Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Basanta Kumar Joshi and eleven others are charged with having entered into a criminal conspiracy with one another to assist in the operation of the Communist Party of India.

The Magistrate enquired regarding the plea of the accused in regard to the charges. Counsel for the Defence submitted a petition stating that some of the accused did not know English and that they were absolutely in the dark as to what the Public Prosecutor stated in his opening speech.

The Public Prosecutor stated that he had already supplied the Defence with a resume of his opening address.

After further discussion the Magistrate explained the charges in Bengali and Hindi to the accused.

The charges were also explained in Urdu by the Court interpreter.

All the accused pleaded not guilty.—A. P.

TWO STUDENTS ARRESTED

Alleged Communist Literature Seized

LUCKNOW, June 14.

Two students have been arrested by the Lucknow Police yesterday night in connection with alleged communist activities.

It is understood the Police have recovered large volumes of communist literature from their possession. Though the police would not give out their names, it is learnt one of the arrested youths is a student of Allahabad University. He had come to Lucknow some time ago and was living with a friend of his, engaging himself with writing communist literature.—United Press.

FEDERAL RAILWAY AUTHORITY BILL

Not To Come Before Simla Session Of Assembly

SIMLA, June 14.

The United Press learns that the draft text of the Federal Railway Authority Bill has been ready and only requires expert examination Mr. R. F. Mudie, who joined the Home Department, had been on special duty with the Railway Board to prepare the Draft Bill. Inquiries fail to elicit as to when the Bill will be placed before the Central Legislature. It appears definite that the Bill will not come before the Simla session of the Assembly. It would also appear that as soon as plans about the Federation take a more definite shape the Bill will be introduced in the Assembly. The object of the Bill is to supplement certain provisions of the Schedule and Chapter VIII of the Government of India Act which deal with the creation and functions of the Federal Railway Authority.—United Press.

LOCAL BOARD CHIEF JAILED

18 Months And Fine For Rudra Gowda Patil Of Kalghatgi

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, June 14.

Rudra Gowda Patil of Kalghatgi Taluka was convicted to-day by the District Judge of Dharwar to one year and six months and fine of Rs. 500. He was president of the Taluka Board and a member of the District Board and prominent member of Minister Kambli's Party.

He was convicted last year for misappropriation of Taluk Board fund but was acquitted by the High Court because Government sanction was not obtained for the prosecution. He has been now convicted for the same offence.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Trade Commissioner To Arrange For Special Indian Stand

SIMLA, June 14.

Advices received here show that the Canadian National Exhibition will be held at Toronto from 27th August to 11th September. The Indian Trade Commissioner, London has decided to participate in the Exhibition arranging for displaying Indian products on a separate Indian stand. The firms in India intending to participate have been invited to communicate their decision so as to reach the Indian Publicity Officer, London by 20th July.—A. P.

GOVT. EXAMINING SUGAR AGREEMENT

Germany Imposes Duty On Imported Rubber

SIMLA, June 14.

It is announced the German Government has imposed from 13th May customs duty 125 Riechsmarks per 100 kilograms on imported rubber, guttapercha and balata raw or refined which formerly were free of duty.

The Italian rice production for the season 1936-37 is placed at 358 thousand acres and 1,525,300,000 lbs as against 341,000 acres and 1,620,900,000 lbs.

The full text of International Sugar Agreement signed last month in London has been now received by the Government of India and is under examination together with the report of Dr. Meek who represented India at the conference.—A. P.

GWALIOR, June 13.—His Highness the Maharaja Scindia has granted an honorarium to Mr. N. T. Yewalkar, an artist, for going to America and Italy and any other place with a view to make special study of posters, caricatures, cartoons, sculpture and paintings.

STUDENTS' CAUSE FAILS IN 'VARSITY SENATE

(Continued from Page 7.)

house but an academical body, and it was its duty to encourage all aspects of learning. It was not the only important function of the University to run after surpluses, but it was its duty to see that the money was well spent on the educational needs of the province.

Dr. T. S. Wheeler said that education in Sciences involved more expenditure compared to the Arts courses and there was need for costly equipment. The Science courses were costlier to pursue and necessarily greater expenditure on the part of the University was also expected.

Prof. S. R. Davar said that while rank outsiders came to Bombay and went back to their provinces with large funds collected in Bombay, the Bombay University did not raise any Endowment funds. He hoped that the business community would contribute towards these Endowment funds.

Dr. Khanolkar said that in the Arts courses there was only one type of examination, that is the one in which the student would be asked to answer in writing. In the Science courses, there were practical, oral and even clinical examinations and this meant additional expenditure.

DUPLICATION OF EXPENDITURE.

Mr. N. M. Shah replied to the various points raised in the discussions. The expenditure this year under the head of Examination Charges was greater partly because the supplementary matriculation examination was held. There was duplication of expenditure. There was a reduction in the number of students appearing for other examinations which explained the small surplus of Rs. 19,000 in the total income and expenditure under the item, Examination fees.

Replying to Mr. K. T. Shah, he said that Bombay University catered to much wider area and more centres than the Calcutta University did and there would be increase in expenditure.

As regards the charge that too much money was spent on the Technological Department, he pointed out that no more was spent on this Department than was already sanctioned under the head Capital Expenditure, a few years ago.

The proposition was adopted.

K. T. Shah's Cut Motion

When the Senate met again after tea, Mr. N. M. Shah moved: "That the Budget Estimates for the year 1937-38 and the Revised Estimates for the year 1936-37, as set out in detail in the Annual Financial Statement considered by the Senate, be adopted and passed."

The proposal was duly seconded.

Mr. K. T Shah moved a token cut of Rs. 10 in the Matriculation fees under Receipts, estimated to yield Rs. 3,00,000.

HEAVY COST

Mr. Shah referred to the heavy cost of education which rendered it difficult for students of ordinary means to obtain education up to the Secondary School Leaving Course. If it was not possible to introduce a flat rate of reduction, the University would be doing but bare justice if it reduced the examination fee in the case of those students who had obtained exemption in one subject or more. The members might not perhaps appreciate the relief implied in such a reduction. He would, however, point out that there were students poor and unable to pay the examination fees in full and any reduction would mean considerable relief to them.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta seconding the motion said that in the past he had opposed Mr. K. T. Shah's proposals on similar lines. He thought that as the relief sought for now was not on a large scale, the reduction could be effected.

Mr. M. R. Paranjpe opposed the motion and considered it advisable that the reduction should be given only to those students who secured exemption in four subjects.

N. M. SHAH'S ASSURANCE

Mr. N. M. Shah pointed out that this question was before the House not for the first time. He assured the House, speaking for himself, that he would do his best in the Syndicate to try to secure some kind of relief for the students. He doubted the wisdom of bringing up such a measure before the House, at the present critical juncture, when the financial surplus had gone down.

Mr. K. T. Shah replying to the debate urged the House to accept his motion if only as a recognition of the principle of fairness and justice to those students who secured exemption.

NO UNIFORMITY

The amendment was lost.

Mr. K. T. Shah moved a token cut in the Receipts under the item: First Year Certificates.

Mr. K. T. Shah pointed out that there was considerable disparity between the results of the First Year Examination which showed 90 per cent. of successes and the Intermediate Arts Examination which showed nearly 40 per cent. successes. The Colleges did not appear to maintain any kind of uniformity in this respect.

Besides, the entire fees collected for the examination must go to the University. At present several Colleges retained to themselves part of the fees, and in several cases did not pay the examiners for their valuation work.

Dr. T. S. Wheeler seconding the cut motion emphasised that such disparity between the First Year Examination results and the Intermediate Arts Examination results ought not to be allowed to exist.

Such results in the First Year Arts Examination constituted an unfair competition to the First Year Science Examination results.

END THE SCANDAL

Dr. K. K. Naik supporting the amendment urged the Senate to abolish the First Year Examination and end the scandal that existed at present.

Principal Khadye said that the First Year Class offered a student an opportunity to choose one special subject and thus choose his future career. The First Year Examination was conducted in the real interests of the students, in that if offered him a real test without saddling him with a public examination.

Principal Shohani entered a vigorous defence of the present procedure. Though eight years ago, along with other principals he suggested that the University itself should conduct the examination, he now felt that the present system worked fairly well to the advantage of the students.

CHEAPER SYSTEM.

Mr. N. M. Shah, said that the present system was cheaper than any other proposed. It was not true to say that all Colleges did not pay the examiners.

Mr. K. T. Shah replying to the debate said that the anomalies he referred to, in his speech, namely, the disparity in results and the sharing of the fees between the University and the Colleges were not answered by any speaker.

The cut motion was lost.

FIRST REGISTRATION FEES.

Mr. K. T. Shah moved a token cut in the First Registration Fees charged on the graduates. He urged the abolition of the fees, so that all the graduates would be in a position to participate in the University elections.

The cut motion was lost.

Dr. B. G. Vad moved a token cut in the remuneration paid to examiners. He observed that certain discrepancies existed in the matter of choosing the examiners and hoped that the Syndicate would set them right.

Fr. Duhr opposing the amendment said that efforts were being made to see that the matriculation examination was as perfect as possible.

Justice B. J. Wadia testified to the fact that strenuous efforts were being made now, to appoint only the right type of examiners. There were the Board of Studies, the Selection Committee, the Academic Council and the Syndicate. In all these stages, the process of meeting out went on, and he was able to say that no pains were spared to select the proper examiners.

Mr. K. T. Shah felt that there seemed to be no rule to fix the number of examiners for respective examinations. As far as the Matriculation examination was concerned, last year there were 346 examiners compared to 278 in 1935 and 263 in 1934. Some question papers were highly unsuitable. The paper-setters seemed to have placed themselves in the position of the examiners and then framed a question paper not so much for the students as to suit themselves.

TWO-FOLD REMEDY.

The remedy was two-fold. Firstly, whoever was found guilty in this respect must be immediately disbarred and if it were necessary the whole board must be disbarred.

The other would be in the shape of some relief to the students themselves, who thus became victims to the vagaries of the examiners.

There was not even an insurance scheme against the vagaries of these examiners (laughter).

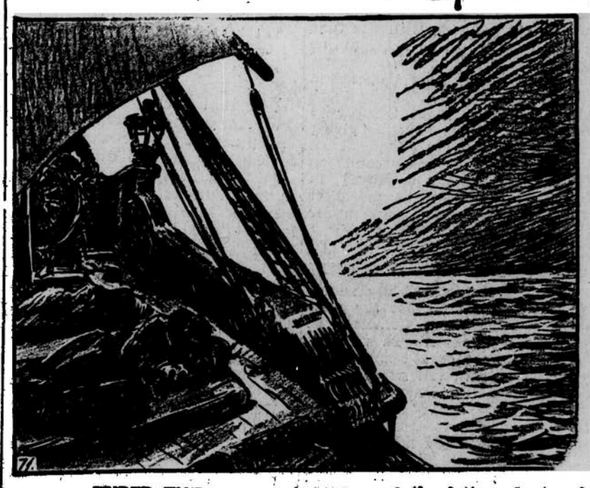
Principal Limaye said that since the establishment of the conventions, there was, no doubt, some improvement; but that was what he called "inevitable improvement."

After Dr. Wheeler and Syed Miran Shah, had spoken on the amendment, the Vice-Chancellor explained that he had been taking vigorous steps towards selecting the right type of examiners. As for the large number of examiners this year for the Matriculation examination, the calculations of the Syndicate were upset.

The amendment was lost.

The Senate adjourned till today (Tuesday), after turning down the cut motion of Mr. M. R. Paranjpe, to discuss the question of increasing the remuneration of the examiners, some of whom had to come from far off places in the Province.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS



UNDER WAY

D'Artagnan now gave the governor of the port a detailed description of Comte de Wardes and his servant.

"Bravo", he said, rubbing his hands, "they can't get through now anyway. They will be reconducted to Paris under a good escort as soon as they turn up". He then took leave of D'Artagnan with the best wishes for his voyage, and the latter hastened down to the ship. He waved his paper long before he got to the vessel and shouted to the captain. "Everything is in order. The other gentleman has changed his mind and doesn't want to cross this time. Up with the sails!"

Thanks to two mattresses laid upon the deck for them D'Artagnan and Planchet had a glorious rest during the whole crossing in the bracing sea air.

THE TOWERS OF LONDON

"This is England at last, Planchet, and now we must get to London", said D'Artagnan. In England, however, the post proved to be excellently managed. D'Artagnan and Planchet obtained a post-horse each, and a postillion rode before them. After riding for four hours they saw the towers of London emerging from the heat-haze like a fata morgana. D'Artagnan waved his hat and the postillion blew his horn. D'Artagnan had never been abroad before and could not speak a word in English. However, he simply wrote Buckingham's name on a piece of paper, and whenever he showed it to anybody they were always able to direct him to the duke's castle.

JUTE WORKERS' STRIKE ECHO

Rioting Charge Against Labour Leaders

CALCUTTA, June 14.

A charge of rioting has been framed against Dayaram Beri and two other Labour leaders as well as four strikers and abetment against Mr. M. A. Zaman, M.L.A., by the Deputy Magistrate, Serampore in connection with the disturbance in front of the Hastings Jute Mill on April 24, in which several policemen and Labour leaders were injured. All pleaded not guilty.

The hearing was adjourned.—A.P.

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STOMACH PAINS THAT "CUT LIKE A KNIFE"

Mr. J. F. S. was going cheerfully about his daily work when he was suddenly stricken with stomach trouble that required weeks of medical attention. How he was eventually cured is best told by himself:

"Just a few lines to say what great benefit I have received from using your grand preparation," he writes. "I had a sudden attack of stomach trouble and was under the doctor for a month with hardly any benefit, although the medicine was changed three times.

"Sometimes I had taken only half my dinner and had to walk about the room, the pain was so dreadful, like a knife cutting me. A hot or cold drink would cause agony.

"Having read about the cures effected by Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, I got a bottle, and after taking three doses got relief. Before I had taken half the bottle I was cured and have had no return. I recommend your fine preparation to suffering friends."

Don't tinker with stomach trouble. The genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, the one with the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on the bottle, has put so many people right that it is almost certain to bring relief to you too.

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56" sweep—D.C. 60 watts.

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MOST ECONOMICAL
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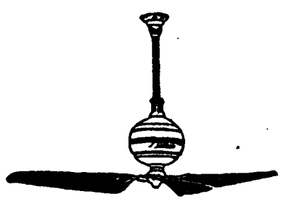

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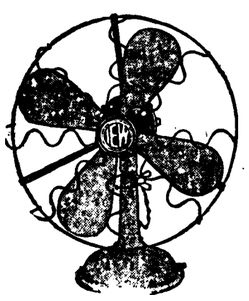

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Fields and Factories

Wheat

Study Of The Wheat Marketing Officer's Report

(From a Special Correspondent).

Wheat appears to have been cultivated in India from time immemorial. Grain unearthed from the 3,000 years old ruins of Mohenjo-daro in the Indus Valley have been identified as wheat.

AREAS OF PRODUCTION.

The total area of wheat in India based on average of the seasons 1925-26 to 1934-35 is 33.2 million acres and represents rather more than one-tenth of the total cultivated area in the country. India's share of world production amounts approximately to 7.8 per cent. Three-fourths of the wheat area, approximately 25 million acres, are grown in British India and the remaining 1/4 in the Indian States. The average annual production of wheat over the same ten year period is estimated at 9.3 million tons, 4/5 of which is produced in British India. The total production of wheat for 1936-37 is estimated at 10,241,000 tons. In 1935-36 the figure was 9.4 million tons, 96 per cent. of the total wheat crop is found North and West of a line drawn across the Peninsula from Bombay to Calcutta. The areas of concentrated production are the provinces of Sind, C. P., the Punjab, the U. P., and Bihar and neighbouring Indian States. Production is also of importance in the N. W. F. Province, Delhi and Bengal and the further south in Central Indian States. The U. P., the Punjab and the C. P. contain more than 80 per cent. of the acreage in British India. The wheat area as a whole is increasing slowly. but even allowing for a fairly rapid expansion in Sind, the additional acreage sown with wheat during the next five years is not likely to exceed 3 per cent.

The method of estimation of the yield per acre and the total production leave much to be desired. This estimate is based on the formula "area X Standard value X seasonal condition factor." But as the methods of collecting this data to any appreciable degree of accuracy are wholly wanting the estimates almost always are wrong. There is, it seems, a general tendency to under estimate the production.

SOWING AND HARVESTING.

The season of sowing and harvesting vary considerably. In normal conditions in the north and north-west where the summer is very hot and the winter fairly cold the bulk of the crop is generally sown by the end of November but late sowings may occasionally be undertaken well into December. Wheat grown in the warmer and more humid Gangetic plains of the U. P. and the Bihar is ordinarily sown a fortnight to a month earlier than in the Punjab. Towards the east sowings are progressively earlier. In Central India seeding is usually over by the end of October or early November while in the Deccan and parts of the Bombay Presidency the crop is sown between September and the middle of October. By the beginning of December the entire wheat crop is generally seeded.

HARVESTING.

Wheat takes 3 to 6 months to ripen according to the location and variety. In the South the growing period is shorter than in the North. In the Carnatic in the south of the Bombay Presidency and in the Deccan generally, harvesting may begin at the end of December and is at its highest in the middle of February. Further north in the Central India and the C. P. harvesting is normally in full swing by the middle of March. In the U. P. operations are well underway by the end of March. In the west of the U. P. where the great bulk of the local crop is grown, in Delhi and in the Eastern tracts of the Punjab, harvesting is normally at its height towards the end of April but may commence towards the end of March and lasts until the middle of May. In the remainder of the Punjab and the northern Sind, harvesting is generally a fortnight later, and in certain parts for example the hills, the crop may be harvested as late as in June. For the greater bulk of the Indian crop the height of the harvesting season falls in April and May.

All the evidence indicates that between 50 and 60 per cent. of the total supply is marked soon after the harvest, from the beginning of April until the middle of July before the Monsoon interferes with the free movement of produce in the interior. In the later season the business is at a standstill in many upcountry markets. This gives rise to a serious depression in prices at harvest time and raises problems connected with storage and transport and communications.

(To Be Concluded).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR FRONT

France

Membership Increases In Trade Unions

According to "Syndicats" the membership of the French National Trade Union Centre (CGT) rose from one million at the 1st March, 1936, to five million on the 1st March, 1937, and examination of the membership figures of the individual Unions shows increases of thousands per cent. At the top is the Union of Draughtsmen and Technicians, which shows a rise of 500 to 79,100 or of 15,700 per cent.

Australia

Propaganda For The 40-Hour Week

A meeting of the Executive of the Australasian Council of Trade Unions dealt in particular with the question of the forty-hour week which, according to C. Crofts, the Secretary, is regarded by the Australasian Trade Unions as a step towards establishing the thirty hour week. Throughout the year, both locally and in each State, numerous demonstrations are to be organised for the forty-hour week. A special National Congress is to be held on the 19th July, 1937, to deal with the forty-hour week, increasing the basic wage and the danger of war. Simultaneous demonstrations are to be organised on the 5th September in all capitals and main provincial cities. As far as finances allow, a central bureau will be established for the distribution of literature and the issuing of press statements.

Denmark

Danish Labour Bank In 1936

The report of the Danish Labour Bank for 1936 shows that good progress was made in the year under review, although, owing to the great labour disputes in February and March, deposits fell by 8,600,000 kroner. This decline was, however, nearly made up again during the year, and at the end of the year the deposits were only 500,000 kroner below the figure for the previous year. During 1936, the bank granted loans mainly to co-operatives, amounting altogether to 7,400,000 kroner. Share capital was increased by 560,000 kroner, now amounting to 5,632,000. The surplus was 1,153,546 kroner. A dividend of 5 per cent. was paid on share capital, the remaining amount being used for depreciation and reserves.

Sweden

Increasing Membership Of Trade Unions

The Report on Activities of the Swedish National Trade Union Centre for 1936 shows a further considerable increase in membership, from 701,376 at the end of 1935 to 757,376 at the end of 1936, which means a rise of 8 per cent. The number of women members now amounts to 112,103, showing a rise of 8,465. The National Centre has forty-one affiliated Unions with 6,622 branches. The financial report shows that there has been great improvement in 1936 in the financial situation of the National Centre. At the end of 1936 its total funds amounted to 19,342,426 kroner. A total of 684,552 kroner was paid out during 1936 in benefits and grants to various organisations and institutions.

The reports received from affiliated Unions all point to a substantial improvement in the labour market and a steady falling off in unemployment. Wages campaigns have been carried out with great success for members.

Norway

Collective Agreements And Arbitration

Norway was recently the scene of general negotiations on collective agreements, which were brought before the National Arbitrator in all cases where agreement was not reached between the two parties. In these cases, the negotiations were concluded with the issue of an award, on which the parties had to express their views before the 20th April. The Executive of the National Centre and of most of the Unions concerned advocated the acceptance of the award. which was adopted by Unions having 45,000 members involved (while it was rejected by Unions covering 9,500 of the workers concerned). The employers also accepted the award.

The main provisions of the award adopted by the Unions provide for an increase in hourly rates of from ten to fifteen oere and in piece rates of 8 per cent. The duration of holidays with pay is raised from nine or ten to twelve days. The agreements are valid for two years. Provision is made for a possible rise in wages should there be a rise in prices, a wages scale for apprentices is introduced, and further improvements in conditions of work are laid down. The wages of the seamen employed in coastwise navigation are to be raised by 17 per cent.

NOT IN INDIA, OF COURSE!

Four Million Sterling To Help British Farmers

(From A Special Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The British Minister of Agriculture recently announced that schemes involving between £3-£4 millions sterling annually are being set aside to help the farmer.

The Government's problem is how to encourage home production as a safeguard in time of emergency without creating an artificial situation which might occasion distress should the emergency not arise.

The most important proposal, designed to assist farmers to raise the fertility of the soil, is to repay 50 per cent. and 25 per cent. of the respective cost of lime and basic slag purchased by the farmer. An increase in the acreage under wheat will be stimulated by extending subsidy payments, and a scheme is to be introduced which will insure against low prices for oats and barley.

The eradication of animal diseases in Great Britain will be aimed at by a large-scale campaign to cost £600,000 a year. Minor grants will be made for drainage and grass drying will be encouraged.

The allocation of this huge amount yearly provides a contrast with the much-boosted one crore that the Government of India have sanctioned for rural uplift in a country infinitely larger—and far less developed—than Britain.

Strong Rumours About Linlithgow's Resignation

Fallen Out Of Favour With Whitehall?

The "News Review," of June 3, 1937, publishes the following under the caption "Viceroy vs. Whitehall":—

Easy-going, boyish Lord Linlithgow, who in April last year reluctantly said good-bye to his beloved Scotland when he became Indian Viceroy, is believed to have fallen out of favour with Whitehall.

London officials remain strictly non-committal, refuse to recognise that any differences have arisen between the Secretary of State for India, the Marquis of Zetland, and Lord Linlithgow. But in the hotel bars of Delhi and Calcutta officials are daily discussing the question.

Some even suggest that the popular Viceroy, tired of what he considers to be stupid advice, hurled at him from the rigidly formal precincts of distant Whitehall, will hand in his resignation.

So widespread has this belief become that sections of the Indian Press are now publishing prominent reports laying stress on Lord Linlithgow's silence during the wrangling over the new Constitution. In support of the resignation rumours they quote recent statements made by Lord Zetland and Under-Secretary R. A. Butler in the House of Commons.

QUESTION OF "PICKING UP SUCCESSOR."

Fresh criticism is said to have arisen over the non-capture of the turbulent Fakir of Ipi, sponsor of the North-West Frontier troubles which has kept quite a large portion of the Indian Army busy since last December.

Though some might welcome a change in the Viceroyalty, Whitehall would be at its wits' end to pick out a suitable successor to Lord Linlithgow.

Achut Patwardhan Engaged?

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 14.

Sjt. Achyut Patwardhan, a member of the Congress Working Committe, is reported to be engaged to Miss Manik Gole, BA. B.T. a lady-teocehr in a local Girls High School The date of the wedding is yet to be fixed.

RECLAIMING WASTE LANDS OF CHINA

Regulations Issued For Ten-Year Programme

To improve land utilization in China and Ministry of Interior has recently promulgated a set of regulations governing the reclamation of waste land.

It is provided that public and private waste lands should be reclaimed separately. Public waste lands of more than 5,000 mow should be reclaimed by the provincial governments, whereas those of less than 5,000 mow by the municipal or district governments. as the case may be. Various responsible authorities should supervise the reclamation of private waste land.

The reclamation of private waste lands measuring less than 100 mow should be completed within three years, and that of the lands between 100 and 10,000 mow be finished in 10 years.

The area of waste lands to be reclaimed in each municipality or district every year should not be less than one-fifth of the total area of the land.

The municipal and Hsien Governments are responsible for reporting at the end of every year on the reclamation work in their respective districts to the Ministries of Interior, Finance and Industries.

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—Mrs. A.E.W.

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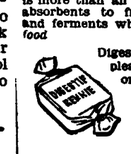

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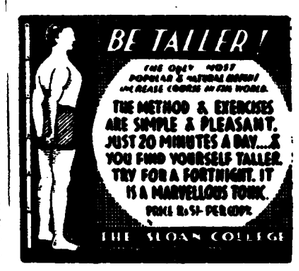
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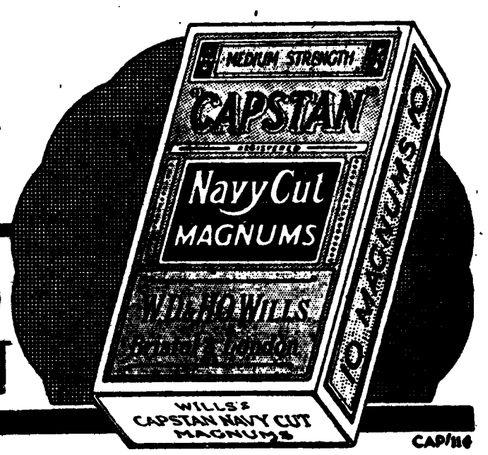

CAP/116

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 12 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Quiet & Wheat Steadier But Base Metals Easy

BOMBAY, June 14

On Monday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON WEAK

New York cotton was weak on account of various bearish factors. There was local as well as foreign selling.

BULLION QUIETLY STEADY

London gold and silver ruled quietly steady.

WHEAT STEADIER

Wheat was steadier on reports of damage to the crop. Base metals and rubber ruled easy.

SECURITIES FAIRLY STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was moderately active on scattered buying. Giltedged securities kept fairly steady on improved demand.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937
New York, June 14

Previous closing	12.03
To-day's opening	11.93
Difference	—.10
To-day's closing	11.91
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1937
Liverpool, June 14

Previous closing	6.75
To-day's opening	6.74
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	6.65
Difference	—13

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 226
New April May	Rs. 229-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York June 14

Cotton was severely depressed by several factors the chief of which were labour troubles, dullness of textile industry and financial difficulties in France as a result of which prices steadily declined.

Trading in October began at 11.93 i.e. 10 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and trade and foreign selling coupled with July liquidation while renewed foreign and local selling and liquidation further depressed values with October falling to 11.88.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.91 with a decline of 12 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 14

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (—) 11.91/11.89
October (12.09) 11.93/11.91
December (—) 11.90/11.89

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 14

American July (6.85) 6.69
American October (6.78) 6.63
Egyptian June (9.99) 9.45
Egyptian July (10.09) 9.55

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 14

The market was closed at night on account of the promulgation of Curfew Order.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 14

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-10 3/4) 1-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

New Crop June July (£20 11/16 buyers) £20 1/2 paid and value
Dunlop June (£24 1/2 sellers) £24 1/2 sellers.
Lightning June (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (9 5/16 buyers) 9 1/4 buyers
Forward July September (9 7/16 paid and sellers) 9 5/16 sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£13 7/6 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta June July (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 1/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata June July (£13 1/16 sellers) £13 1/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£14 13/16 sellers) £14 11/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 14

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 99 1/2 and October 95 1/4. The market was quiet in the absence of any important buying while prices declined on weakness of week-end foreign cables but subsequently the market developed steadiness on better demand influenced by crop damage reports from Alberta and Saketchewan.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 14

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.06 1/4. Prices advanced on scattered commission house buying and good outside absorption as a result of unfavourable crop reports from Alberta and Sasketchewan.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937
Bombay, June 14

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 11 a.m.	8 0 6
Rates at 12-6 noon	8 0 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment.
Rates at 6 p.m.	7 15 6

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, June 14

Previous closing	4.93 5/8
To-day's opening	4.93 5/8
To-day's closing	4.93 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, June 14

Previous closing	4.93.47
To-day's opening	4.93.60
To-day's closing	4.93.72

FRANC RATE
London, June 14

Previous closing	110.91
To-day's opening	110.92
To-day's closing	110.90

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 14

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93.60 and then eased to 4.93.45 on some selling pressure with no important movements thereafter.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.9 .7..

Franc opened at 110'2 and [illegible] ed steadier at 110 91.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 110 90.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (8.373) 8.373
New York on Bombay (37.21) 37.26
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93
London on Milan (93.77) 93.75
London on Shanghai (1-2 13/32) 1-2 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£248 1/4 buyers £248 1/2 sellers. Quiet) £246 1/4 buyers £245 1/2 sellers and easy
Lead (£22 1/16 buyers £22 3/16 sellers Easy) £22 1/16 buyers £22 1/8 sellers. Barely steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£61 to £63) £61 to £62
Glasgow Iron (£87) £87

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 14

The following cable information was received from London to night

"India sold. America bought. Market i ssteady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, June 14 Previous closing Prices	To-day's Prices.
Spot	20d.	20d
Forward	20 1/16d.	20d.

LONDON GOLD
London, June 14

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-5) £7-0-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 14 10 p.m.

Silver ready	51 14 0
Silver 1st settlement	51 14 0
Silver 2nd settlement	52 1 0
Gold ready	34 10 3
Gold 1st settlement	34 10 3
Gold 2nd settlement	34 7 3
Sovereigns	22 2 9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 14

Liverpool wheat May delivery closed at 100 3/4 as against the previous closing rate at 100 5/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 14

Wheat September	5 4 6
Wheat January	5 8 3
Wheat May	5 5 0
Linseed September	7 15 3
Linseed May	7 13 9

The tone was easy.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, June 12.

June	44.85
July	44.80
September	44.80

quoted.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 14

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 95-8-0 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was the same.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	95 6 0
Highest	95 9 0
Lowest	95 8 0
Closing	95 8 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Liverpool, June 14

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed unchanged at £90 1/4.

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 14, 2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£98 1/2) £98 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£90 1/2) £90 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£113) £113 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£106) £105 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£101 3/4) £101 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 7/8) £74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£101) £101
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 1/2) £105 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101) £101
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 5/8) £108 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 14, 2-30 p.m.

General business was poor. Giltedgeds were inactive. Home industrials were dull. Internationals after being rather firmer ruled easier.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (—) 130-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (70-0) 70-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (£8 7/8) £8 5/8
Musical Industries (20-6) 20-6
Princhin Johnson (43-9) 43-9
Imperial Chemical (37-0) 37-0
Woolsworth Ordinary (77-6) 77-6
Realisation 1930 (£97) £97
Dunlop Rubber (33-3) 33-3
Unilever Ordinary (41-10 1/2) 41-3
Ford Motors (27-1 1/2) 27-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/8) £6
British American Tobacco (125-7 1/2) 125-7 1/2
Carreas (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-1 1/2) 153-1 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (32-6) 32-6
Distillers (115-0) 114-9
Bredfords Dyers (£8 5/8) £8 5/8
British Celanese (£8 3/8) £8 1/8
J and P Coates Ordinary (46-6) 46-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-5) 52-6
Fine Cotton Spinners Ord. (2) 9-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-6) 23-0
Inter Nickels (60-0) 59-4 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (67-6) 65-0
Tata Steel Preference (£106) £106

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-0) 19-0
Donaro Tea (46-3) 46-3
Empire of India (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (39-0) 38-9
Guia Kelampong (41-3) 41-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (36-9) 36-9

JUTES SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (50-0) 50-0
Burma Corporation (17-3) 17-3
Rio Tintos (£20 1/4) £20 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (62-6) 62-6
Rand Mines (£7) £7 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13) £13
Associated Portland Cements (—) 111-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (—) 137-6
Sub Nigel (£10) £10
Spring Mines Split Shares (32-6) 31-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£50) £50
Anglo Iranian (126-10 1/2) 126-10 1/2
Burma Oil (117-6) 118-1 1/2
Musical Eagle (19-7 1/2) 19-7 1/2
Shell Transport (109-6 1/2) 109-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£46 7/8) £46 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£61) £61
L and S Ordinary (£33 1/2) £33 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22 3/4) £22 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£127) £126 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£83) £82 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 14

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motor (dol 51 1/8) dol 50 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 52 1/4) dol 51
U S Steel Common (dol 97 1/8) dol 97
U S Steel Preference (dol 135) unquoted.

Acute Shortage Of Iron Ore

A private cable from London regarding the Iron and Steel industries states:—

"Steel activity remains some. Acute shortage of raw materials. Armaments programmes activity on. 1938 Iron ore dearer. Export trade heavily restricted."

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 12.

Broach July/Aug. Op. 229 3/4; Highest 230 1/2; Lowest 228 1/4; Closing 228 1/4
Broach A/M. 1938 Op. 232 3/4; Highest 233 1/2; Lowest 231; Closing 231.
Oomra July Op. 225 1/4; Highest 225 1/4; Lowest 222 1/4; Closing 222 1/4.
Oomra D/J. Op. 215 1/4; Highest 215 1/4; Lowest 212 1/4; Closing 212 1/4
Bengal July Op. 194; Highest 194; Lowest 192 1/4; Closing 192 1/4.
Bengal D/J. Op. 179; Highest 179; Lowest 178; Closing 178.
T/Mandi for Broach July/August (21-6-37) Rs. 4.
T/Mandi for Broach July/August (30-6-37) Rs. 6.
T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 27.

LOWER LEVELS IN STOCK EXCHANGE

French Bank Rate Raised

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, June 14

The Stock Exchange was again uniformly quiet and featureless with the final trend towards lower levels in the absence of support. Selling pressure was not evidenced, however, and losses were merely fractional.

All leading commodities tended lower in the absence of support. The sentiment was adversely influenced by American labour troubles and French financial situation

In foreign exchanges spot francs were supported by authorities, but forward discounts weakened despite raising of the French bank rate

Wall Street was easy.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

Ahmedabad, June 14

Following are the closing quotations of Ahmedabad share bazar of 14th instant:—

Ashok	360
Aryodaya Spinning	182-8
Calico	255
Gujarat Cotton	28-7
Jubili	129-3
Marsden	77-8
Motilal Hirabhai	58-10
Monogram	52-8
Rajanagar	327-3

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Teas Inactive

CALCUTTA, June 14

Jutes ruled easier with limited trading. Coals were moderate, but the general undertone remained easier. Teas were rather inactive. In miscellaneous speculative issues opened steady but as day progressed, easier feeling set in and closed weak. Others displayed not much importance. Government securities kept steady at decline. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three per cent Government Paper 84/12 small lot; three and a half per cent G P 95/7; three per cent loan 1951/54 101/3; four per cent loan 110/2; four and a half per cent loan 1955/60 117/10 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/13 small odd lot; five per cent loan 1940/43 107/12; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 104/2 small lot.

Bank: Reserve Bank 125/4 small lot.

Railway: Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref 104/8 small lot;

Cotton: Keseram Cotton 6/14

Coals: Bengal Giridih 1/8; small odd lot; Bengal Bhatdee 2/8 small lot; Bengal 313; Bhulan Bararee 6/12; Burrakur 15/8 odd lot; Churulia 2/1; Equitable 36; Mundulpore 6/12; Nazira 8/8; New Beerbhoom ordy 15 odd lot; do pref 4/2; Rewa 24; Asatpukuria 7/8; Union 17/8; Talcher 2/2

Jutes: Albion 220; Anglo India 348; Barnagore 132 small lot; Belvedere 353 small lot; Dalhousie 314; Delta 368; small lot; Ganges 225; Howrah 51/9; Hukumchand pref 107; India 294/8 small lot; Kamarhatty 513; Kanknarrah 410; Kinnison 553 small lots; Nuddea 39 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 11/3; Consolidated Tin 6/4; Indian Copper 3/3; Puket Tin 5; Rhodesia Copper 2/8 ex div; Bareilly Electric 15/12; Arthur Butler ordy 14/10 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 42/2; do rights 41/8; Indian Steel and Wire Products defds 586; Steel Corporation ordy 8/7; do pref 39; Macfarlane and Co ordy 7/12; do defd 2/10; British Burma Petrol 5.

Sugars: Balrampur 12 small lots; Samastipore 7/6 small lots.

Teas: Bishnauth 24/8; Tezpore pref 12

Debentures: Six per cent 1919/39 Alexandra Jute 102; three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 100/12 small lot—A. P.

Tea Export Quota Fixed

SIMLA, June 14.

The Government of India, after consulting the Indian Tea Licensing Committee, have fixed the Indian overseas export allotment of tea for the financial year 1937/38 at 328,526,133 pounds.—A. P.

WHAT SPAIN IS FIGHTING FOR

(Continued from Page 6.)

doned by their rebel owners, they have been turned into "collectives."

The big problem of ownership arises chiefly in the South and South-West, where vast estates are the rule.

I will not try to discuss the several alternative solutions that would follow victory here—much depends on the appropriate crop. Enough to say that the great rebel owners will be expropriated.

To put the issue of principle at its simplest—shall the elected Parliament of Spain enjoy the effective right to legislate for the agrarian problem in these regions?

That is the central theme of this Civil War, because the grandees drew from these vast estates a wealth and prestige that enabled them to dominate Spanish politics—but only with the aid of Army and Church.

Class-less Army

The second problem of power is centred in the army. It was a caste army; it had until the other day, one officer to six men. Through it the gentry had compelled the masses to feed, clothe and house them.

With this social composition the army was the foundation of class rule. Parliament dared legislate only up to a point that would not provoke its generals to revolt, and that point was easily reached.

To-day, in Republican Spain, the real basis of democracy is the "popular, regular army." It is based on universal service. Its men retain, as workers and peasants, their rights and opinions as citizens; they are not drilled into automata.

Its officers are merely senior, more expert soldiers. They form no caste, for most of them were workers in civilian life. For the loyalty of each of them one of the Republican parties has vouched.

Democracy will be reality when this people's army wins the war. But the permanent military system that evolves from it must be modelled on the same class-less Republican lines.

Power Of Church

I do not know in detail what the People's Front proposes to do about the Church. It is pledged to re-establish the free exercise of all religious faiths, though, in fact, outside the Basque country only the few Protestant chapels are open.

Equally, it is pledged to destroy the economic and political power of a Church whose higher clergy the masses hated and feared.

They had good grounds for their anger, but it manifested itself in ugly ways.

It may not be easy to negotiate a new basis with Rome, but in the meanwhile the Republic would be wise to permit the reopening at least of some churches and the return of some priests who were not active rebels.

What Future Holds

Then is there to be, the reader will ask, no advance towards Socialism in Spain? Not as a general system, while the People's Front endures; partially, perhaps, in some directions as an experiment.

The People's Front has a history. It was adopted in the darkest hour of reaction, after the workers, struggling alone, had sustained a crushing defeat. It is not merely a tactic; it is a contract between Liberals, Socialists and Communists.

Prudence confirms what loyalty demands. Without the wholehearted support of the peasants attached in the North and East to their little farms; without the loyal aid of officers and technicians with a middle-class outlook, the war could not be won.

There is, however, another decisive reason that stands in the way of any broad Socialistic transformation to-day. Capitalism in Spain is a foreign institution; Spaniards dare not initiate Russia by confiscating this imported wealth, but equally their country is too poor to buy it out.

Nor could any workable plan be devised that socialised native industry while leaving foreign plants intact.

What has been done, save on the land, in transport and armaments, is probably only provisional, though to this general rule Catalonia may be an exception.

About the future I will guess with modesty. I think that under Senor Prieto, with Colonel Rojo (the brain of Madrid's defence) as his Chief-of-Staff, the problem of the central direction of the war has been solved.

I do not believe that the Republic can be destroyed, but only on one condition would I predict an early victory. That is assured only if all foreign troops and volunteers withdraw.

To one painful anxiety I confess. Will the Moderates of the People's Front have the wisdom and strength to conciliate while they control the extreme Left, which includes, with a reckless, bandit element some of the finest human material in Spain?

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, June 14

O S Kaisha ss Kifuku Maru of 4259 reg tons, Captain T Kikuchi arrived on 11th instant from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Miike, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with general cargo

Steel Bros Oil Tanker ss Sawelagon of 1999 reg tons, Captain T A Goodbody arrived on 12th instant from Rangoon with cargo of petrol and general.

Scindia ss Jalaputra of 3113 reg tons Captain G S McWilliam arrived from Akyab via Colombo and Cochin with cargo of rice.

Scindia ss Jalavihar of 3381 reg tons, Captain F T W Lewis arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin and Calicut with general cargo.

DEPARTURES

F F Campbell ss Pres Van Buren of 6195 reg tons, Captain J E Murphy sailed for New York via Suez with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANURA DOCK

2 City of Canterbury 5290 tons, Liverpool 19-6 K Nixon
3 Warfield 3805 Karachi 16-6 M M
15 Takliwa 3742 tons Durban 23-6 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Ellora 2386 N F 15-6 M M
3 Bamora 1870 tons, P Gulf 16-6 M M
4 Vita 1955 Busra 17-6 M M
10/11 Kifiku Maru 4259 Karachi N F, O S K

PRINCES DOCK

B Jalaputra 3113 N F, N F, Scindia S N
C/R Jalavihar 3381 N F N F Scindia S N
F Gogra 3126 Rangoon 20-6 M M
G Sophie Marie 677 Karachi 14-6 Merchant S N
K Varela 1926 N F N F, M M
N/C Costcappello 348 M Coast 15-6 Merchant S N

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Comorin 17-6-37 P and O
Soudan 18-6-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 24-6-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 14-6-37 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Kandelfels 15-6-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

New Orleans 25-6-37 L Edward
City of Hankow 16-6-37 F F Campbell

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Tosari 13-6-37 Volkart Bros

FROM SYDNEY

Mooltan 19-6-37 P and O

FROM TRIESTE

Dandelo 20-6-37 L Triestine
Sumatra 12-6-37 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokiwa Maru 15-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 17-6-37 L Triestino
Italy Maru 18-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Calcutta Maru 25-6-37 N Y
Anyo Maru 30-6-37 N Y K

FROM BASRA

Vasna 19-6-37 M M
Baroda 17-6-37 M M

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 21-6-37 J Finlay

FROM GENOA

Antonietta Costa 20-6-37 L Triestino
Alberto Treves 14-6-37 L Triestino

FROM BASSEIN

Hatarana 13-6-37 M M
Jalamani 15-6-37 Scindia Steam
Surada 16-6-37 M M

FROM CURBAN

Kenya 28-6-37 M M

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Mooltan 19-6-37 P and O
Warfield 16-6-37 M M
Corfu 26-6-37 P and O

FOR HAMBURG

Kandelfels 20-6-37 L Edward

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Cantenbury 7-7-37 K N
Castalia 12-6-37 Anchor Line

FOR SYDNEY

Comorin 17-6-37 P and O

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 25-6-37 F F Campbell
City of Hankow 19-6-37 F F Campbell
Silverbeech 21-6-37 Volkart Bros

FOR GENOA

Victoria 17-6-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Soudan 21-6-37 P and O
Kifuku Maru 24-6-37 O S K
Tokiwa Maru 24-6-37 N Y K

FOR BASRA

Bamora 16-6-37 M M
Bandra 23-6-37 M M
Varsova 16-6-37 M M
Vita 17-6-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 7-7-37 M M
Takliwa 23-6-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Wartenfels 14-6-37 L Edwards

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S President Van Buren 12-6-37
S S Kalavati 12-6-37
S S Bamora 12-6-37
S S Rawalpindi (boats) 12-6-37

EXPORTS

S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool: 109 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 125 bales cotton waste C Jairam; 1688 bags groundnut cake K Devchand; 1350 bags groundnut oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 1200 bags linseed oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 200 bales cotton waste B Karsondas

For Glasgow: 2000 pockets myrabollams K Tricamjee; 25 bales cotton raw Langley.

For Marseilles: 186 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros; 400 pockets myrabollams C Jivanlal; 37 bales cotton fly V A Save.

IMPORTS

S S Mayebashi Maru Agents N Y Kaisha from Singapore: 2561 bags betelnuts; 3774 bags sago flour; 1957 bundles rattans; 371 bundles pine apples; 165 bags damar batu; 518 bundles

From Tokio: 163 cases grey mercerised planks;

From Colombo: 583 bags copra; 53 cylinder cocoanut oil.

From Yokohama: 51 pieces bar silcin yarn; 200 cases confectionery; 40 cases silk goods; 55 drums bleaching powder; 30 cases spun silk yarn; 498 cases R/C mixed piecegoods; 404 cases transmission conductor; 90 packages plywood; 75 cases German silver wire; 88 cases rayon yarn; 225 bales straw boards

ses rayon yarn; 195 cases clocks; 140 cases slates.

From Nagoya: 50 bags starch; 30 cases clocks; 193 cases glassware; 410 cases porcelain tiles; 441 cases tiles.

From Moji: 400 cases beer; 226 pieces sanitaryware; 345 packages glass bottles; 168 drums aniline dye; 52 cases glass tubes;

From Shanghai: 459 bales strawboards; 400 bags green beans; 32 cases spun silk yarn;

From Hongkong: 48 cases elect goods, 336 bags refined sugar.

From Canton: 700 bundles cassia

From Osaka: 31 cases spun silk yarn, 44 cases white mercerised cotton yarn, 165 bales grey cotton yarn; 85 cases glazed printed cotton jeans; 55 cases art silk yarn; 514 cases rayon yarn; 146 cases iron pipe fittings; 479 cases glassware; 118 cases porcelainware; 435 cases glass bottles; 50 packages sulphur; 65 cases glass bangles; 70 cases black ctn satin drill; 237 drums aniline dye; 50 cases copper wire; 71 bundles brass bars; 120 cases wire nails; 2291 bundles galvd flat sheets; 1134 cts galvd plain iron sheets; 1702 bundles g c sheets; 62 cases celluloid toys; 58 cases union's oval belt fasten.

From Kobe: 30 cases silk goods; 30 bales silk yarn; 45 cases auto parts; 276 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 329 cases R/C mixed piecegoods; 202 cases cotton goods; 124 bales straw boards; 300 bags dry ginger; 95 pieces motor car tyres; 127 cases cotton and rayon mixed yarn; 336 cases cotton and art silk mixed yarn; 57 cases rayon piecegoods; 94 cases iron bar; 686 bags refined sugar; 70 cases rayon yarn, 60 packages playing cards; 46 cases refined camphor; 85 cases buttons; 415 cases porcelain tiles; 88 cases celluloid bangles; 71 bales woollen yarn.

S S Tokushima Maru Agents N Y Kaisha from Colombo: 5573 bags copra; 50 bundles coir fibre; 66 bales mattress fibre; 54 cyl cocoanut oil.

From Bangkok: 175 pieces teak squares; 3328 pieces teak conversier.

From Penang: 884 bags pearl tapioca. 730 bags betelnuts.

From Singapore: 65 bundles pine apples; 1261 bags sago flour.

From Kobe: 33 cases silk piecegoods; 54 cases woollen yarn; 50 bags dried ginger; 140 bales straw board; 80 cases cotton and art silk mixed yarn; 120 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings; 102 cases cotton and rayon mixed piecegoods; 25 cases rayon yarn; 37 cases art silk yarn; 50 bags clay; 65 cases bicycle parts.

From Moji: 1665 cases window glass, 66 cases sheet glass; 108 bales auto tyres; 145 cts glass bottles.

From Yokohama: 48 cases elect fans; 250 drums bleaching powder

From Tokyo: 25 cases grey mercerised cotton yarn; 82 packages elect copper wire.

From Nagoya: 93 cases porcelainware; 128 cts tiles.

From Osaka: 392 cases glassware; 170 cases confectionery; 60 cases empty tin cans; 68 cases rayon yarn; 81 packages cud goods; 68 cases tin mechanical toys; 500 bundles stone powder; 100 cts galvd plain iron sheets; 182 cases glass bottles; 100 bags starch; 420 coils g s wire; 600 casks coal pitch; 137 bundles brass bars; 50 coils wire rope.

S S Bhutan Agents M Mackenzie from London: 100 packages plywood chair seats; 475 cases ale; 392 cases medicines; 154 trusses ginger water; 200 kegs borax; 70 cases sugar; 285 packages aver-seal liquid; 220 rolls wire netting; 56 kegs disinfectant fluid; 250 bales newspaper; 46 cases fruit salt; 51 rumlets tar; 73 loose tyre outer covers; 320 rolls roofing felt; 84 bundles steel tubes; 350 bags farina; 773 cases paint, 49 cases confectionary; 271 cases ovaltine and biscuits; 181 cases cigarettes; 130 cases gin; 81 cases stout; 90 cases whisky; 328 cases boot polish; 280 cases brandy; 61 cases steel rivets; 988 loose tyres with tubes inserted; 272 bundles tubes; 802 loose tyres; 119 pieces signalling material; 63 packages milk powder; 102 ctns milton; 180 bundles cycle rims; 232 pieces c i bxs; 100 bds condensed milk; 48 bundles rolled oats; 46 drums lubg oil; 48 cases oil varnish; 100 drums gold size; 382 cases spirits.

From Amsterdam: 190 bags farina; 50 bags dextrine; 1275 cases beer; 113 cases cheese; 200 bags caraweyseed.

From Middlesbrough: 120 bags carbonate of magnesia; 60 drums sodium nitrate.

From New York: 110 cases cinema film stationery etc; 725 rolls roofing paper; 150 bundles asphalt.

From Antwerp: 264 bags tee tinges.

From Bordeaux: 558 cases brandy.

From Dunkirk: 412 bundles steel tubes.

From Rotterdam: 110 bags colours; 60 cases cheese.

From Portsaid: 76 bags skins

From Isthambul: 108 bags pistachios.

POSITION OF BANKS

Bombay, June 14

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act, as at the close of business on Friday, the 4th June 1937.

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	127,60,35,000
(b) In Burma	5,88,10,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	102,76,18,000
(b) In Burma	5,37,18,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	4,95,96,000
(b) In Burma	4,54,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	13,000
(b) In Burma	15,98,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	50,60,000
(b) In Burma	1,23,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	19,08,000
(b) In Burma	75,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	26,66,75,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	114,84,63,000
(b) In Burma	6,65,75,000
6. Bills Discounted—	
(a) In India	6,69,65,000
(b) In Burma	26,13,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Persistent Selling In Cotton On Favourable Weather

Japanese Buying In October Option

MARKETS TO BE SENSITIVE TO CROP SCARE

BOMBAY: June 14.

Favourable Monsoon news from here with indications in U. S. A. of clear and warm conditions was the chief contributing factor of a fall in New York Cotton prices on Saturday.

Bombay, June 14.

The New York cotton futures market opened quiet on Saturday and prices declined on lower Liverpool cables favourable weather and heaviness of wheat and stock markets which induced local selling and further July liquidation. Demand was limited with spot interests absorbing July and mill and Japanese accounts were moderate buyers of October.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Prices declined reflecting a tardy response to increasingly favourable crop developments with demand restricted principally to trade buying at limits. Crop progress is regarded as very favourable during the past few weeks. Only there are complaints at present indicating the necessity of replanting in some sections of the Western Belt owing to heavy washing rains and heavy weevil emergence in South Carolina. Dry warm weather is now needed for best results.

Based on the present outlook it is feared that production will exceed next season's consuming requirements. The Secretary of Agriculture is renewing pressure for the passage of the Farm Legislation at this session of Congress, but the House of Representatives Agricultural Committee is still dubious.

Meanwhile crop conditions are probably at a very favourable point before hazards of the growing season are met and, while it is opined that prices should work lower on new crop prospects, the market is likely to be very sensitive to any crop scare.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at a decline of 7 points with October 12.09 but improved 3 points from the opening level and October was quoted at 12.12 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined on heavy general selling and October was quoted 11.99 which was the lowest level when there appeared scattered buying which resulted in a small improvement and the market closed at a net decline of 13 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 13 points at 12.46c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market under the influence of favourable weather ruled easy and closed at a decline of 13 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 11 points at 12.26c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 6.81. The market was dull. Short covering and trade calling met hedging and outsiders' scattered liquidation Later on there was Bombay selling on favourable weather and the market closed at a decline of one to two points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices lost 2 points at 7.04d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was quiet, Sakels futures closed 8 points down and Uppers were one to two points down. The Alexandria market was closed on Saturday.

WEATHER EFFECTS

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson state:—As we have stressed recently, the most important influence at present is the weather condition throughout the Cotton Belt. Private estimates of acreage will soon be making their appearance, and current ideas are running on an increase of 15 per cent. making the acreage around 35 million acres. It is clear that farmers are employing more intensive methods of cultivation and it seems that the South is determined to grow a larger and better crop and to recapture the markets of the World. So far, weather conditions have been very favourable, despite rather a late start and rainfall in Texas and Oklahoma during the last few days has been extremely beneficial. In these circumstances, it is not surprising that bullish enterprise is lacking, and as long as prospects continue to be so good it seems very probable that prices will sag. However, any materially unfavourable turn in the weather would undoubtedly have a sharp upward effect, and we would not advocate embarking on a "bear" campaign of any scale yet, but would prefer to confine operations in the near future to selling on appreciable advances for quick turns.

TRADE DEMAND

As mentioned above, trade demand has become slacker. In Lancashire during the past week or so things have been quiet, as usual during the holiday period, but reports show some diminution in new business, and while mills are still going ahead on existing commitments, these have largely been already covered by purchases of actual cotton for delivery well forward, of which the price in many cases has been fixed. Consequently, it will probably turn out that the edge has been taken off the demand for the new crop, unless business recovers and expands further. At the same time, it is reported from the United States that some of the fine spinning mills are closing down through lack of orders and that much of the recent record activity in textiles has resulted in large unsold stocks in dealers' hands. In fact, a recent feature in the New York market has been the hedging of mill stocks by sales of futures.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10-20 a.m.) 12.12—04
N. Y. October Lowest (11-27 a.m.) 11.99—17
Liverpool October Highest 6.83+04
Liverpool October Lowest 6.77+02

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

Liverpool Persistent selling unfavourable weather.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market affected unfavourably by weather getting better. July liquidation continuing. Good support below the market.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside:—Crop progress fairly favourable providing rains now cease. Rayon production soaring. Cloth sales poor America abroad. Mill activity declining. America France holding elsewhere. Sensitive commodity prices lower.

Latest U.S.A. Cotton Belt weather advices:—

Eastern:—Partly cloudy showers.
Central:—Partly cloudy.
Western:—Generally fair.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 14.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 99/14
3 per cent 1951/54 101
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/9
3 1/2 per cent 1947/5[illegible] Loan 105/12
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/8
3 per cent U P Bonds 96/8
3 per cent 1938/44 105/4
5 per cent 1940/43 108
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/10

TAX FREES

3 per cent 1945/55 119/6
4 per cent 1953/63 111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104/12
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 122/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

3 per cent B P T 1974 107/10
4 per cent M Deb 1974 106/12
5 per cent M Deb 1949 117/4
5 per cent 1954 129/8
6 per cent K P I 1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 137 101

Trade Tendencies

Messrs M and B Stern state:—

"The latest cable from Tokio states more ships will shortly be placed on the Indian route to carry raw materials and pig iron.

A private cable from New York states President Roosevelt is repeating the request that crop control legislation should be passed during this session. Secretary Wallace is also bringing pressure in the same direction.

The C.C.C. plans to with-hold loan cotton from the market from June 25th until the year-end. 1,331,000 bales of loan cotton have been released up to 10th June.

Garside estimates U.S.A. mill consumption during May at 675,000 bales.

Wheat and linseed: Broomhall's cables as follows:

"Wheat demand slowest Canada Russia beneficial rains when needed.

Looks lower.

"Linseed demand disappointing favourable U.S.A. reports. Looks lower."

The following cables are to hand from our Head Office:—

Cotton: "Think this decline discounts present favourable crop conditions."

Wheat: "Continental demand subsided and with favourable crop reports may work temporarily lower.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, June 14

Much warmer in entire Belt. Light rains in New Orleans district. Forecast: Entire Belt partly cloudy. The crop is making steady progress.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, June 14

Following weakness in raw cotton prices, there was considerable selling in the local bazar by tired holders. American advices were also discouraging and the tone of the market was easy.

Linseed	September	7 15	6
Linseed	May	7 14	3
Wheat	September	5 4	5
Wheat	January	5 3	3
Wheat	May	5 4	9

Groundnuts Coromandal Shelled

London, June 12

July £14 16 3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 12

July	100 5/8d.
October	96 1/2d.
December	96d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 12

July	dol 1.05 7/8
September	dol 1.05 1/4
December	dol 1.07 3/4

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 14

Copper sheets	55	0	0
Yellow metal sheets	42	8	0

American Cotton Figures

	1936-37	1935-36
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 12-6-37	6743000	6979000
Receipts yesterday 12-6-37	3000	9000
Exports to date 12-6-37	5481000	5902000
Stock at Ports 11-6-37	1282000	1545000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-6-37	1028000	1515000
Stock at Liverpool 11-6-37	909000	727000
Visible Supply 11-6-37	3707000	4141000
Quantity in sight 11-6-37	12795000	12116000
Quantity out of sight 11-6-37	12340000	11027000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 11th June	5,400
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,878,174
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,745 481
Increase	132,693

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 14.

June	277.60—250
August	269.50—270
September	276.90—280
October	283.60—250
December	281.60—280

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 14.

Following a decline of 13 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 229 for Broach J/A delivery, and after improving to Rs. 229/4 on scattered buying the market became steady but later on there was some selling on weakness of Share Bazar and prices declined to Rs. 228/6. It seems the market is now well liquidated and there is room for a natural upward reaction. It will be advisable to cover short sales around present levels.

Liverpool markekt opened at a decline of 4 points and later on was reported 10 points down on heavy Bombay selling. The local market also ruled easy and Broach J/A was quoted Rs. 224/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach J/A	225	12	0
Broach A/M	229	12	0
Oomra July	219	12	0
Oomra D/J	211	0	0
Bengal July	189	4	0
Bengal D/J	175	8	0

Bombay Produce

Bombay, June 14

Wheat	22,595 cwts.
Linseed	4,914 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	28 cwts.
Gingellyseed	176 cwts.
Poppyseed	442 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,435 cwts.
Castorseed	454 cwts.
Rice	17,094 cwts.
Myrabollams	396 cwts.
Cottonseed	4,594 cwts.
Gram	2,413 cwts.
Joowar	2,117 cwts.
Bajree	1,309 cwts.
Indian sugar	1,837 cwts.
Coal	4,392 tons

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 14

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	F G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	199	196	193	190	
Punjab	199	196	193	190	
Oomra No. 3	226	225	223	220	
C P No. 1	242	239	236	233	
C P No. 2	233	230	227	224	
Broach No. 2		234	232	229	26
Punjab Ame		246	244	241	238
Surat		294	292	289	286
Rajpipla		289	287	284	281
Navsari		304	302	299	296

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 14.

Bengal Superfine	200/202
Bengal Fine	196/98
C.P. 1	228/30
C.P. 2	223/25
Arvi	223/25
Ellichpur	221/23
Berar	218/21
Khamgaon	218/21
Mulkapur	215/18
Khandesh	211/14
Jalna/Sailu	211/14
Burwah Sanavad	218/21
Mathias-er	188/93
Broach Fine	229/36
Punjab/American	229/36
Punjab 289F.	299/305
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	270/73
Surat	277/81
Navsari	303/05
Kampala	420/21

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 14.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	40	12	0
Highest	40	15	0
Lowest	39	10	0
Closing	40	1	0
Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening	35	4	6
Highest	35	4	6
Lowest	34	7	6
Closing	34	11	6
Cottonseed Sept.—			
Opening	19	12	0
Highest	19	12	0
Lowest	18	13	6
Closing	18	12	6

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, June 14.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Java ready	15	0	0
June-July shipment	5	15	0
Aug-Sept. shipment	5	11	6
Oct-Dec. shipment	5	13	0
Kesar ready	10	13	0
Java Spot	F.	8.	95

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 14

In full-pressed bales	12-6-37	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh		205,534
Central India	129	339,988
Barsi and Negar	43	172,754
Hyderabad Gorani		100,319
Berar	2,450	574,062
Central Provinces	141	113,627
Total Oomras	2,763	1,497,154
Bholera	1,880	139,125
N W Provinces		9,596
Rajputana	299	91,396
Sind Punjab	776	331,436
Broach	201	338,102
Coompta and Dharwar	683	68,451
Westerns Northerns	475	36,243
Cocoanada		153
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	150	14,361
Persian		14
American		12,477
Egyptian and African	589	355,389
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		22
Total	7,816	2,885,990

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 10th June

In full-pressed bales	12-6-37	This year.
Europe		450,646
Japan and China		1,338,785
Coast Ports	100	30,327
Up-country by Rail		222,845
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		46,286
Total	100	2,089,589

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 14.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 269 3/8
Bank's buying T T 267 1/4

PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T 831
Bank's buying T T 846

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2 (1/8 lower from Aug.)
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM:—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 67

HUNGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 82 5/8

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 80 3/4

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN:—
Bank's selling D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.93.62 12th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 14th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 27/32 14th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 13/32 14th instant.
Java/London 8.95 1/4 14th instant.
London/Paris 110.90 12th instant.
London/Belgium 29.25 12th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.55 1/4 12th instant.
London/Berlin 12.30 3/4 12th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 12th instant.
London/New York 4.93.47 12th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.97 1/2 12th instant.
London/Italy 93.77 12th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-7 1/2 11th instant.
Gold £7-0-6 12th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 11th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 12th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 11th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 12th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 11th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 12th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 11th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 12th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 13/16 per cent 11th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 13/16 per cent 12th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 12.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations from the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c.	45
Amer. Forn. Power Pfd 7 per cent	50
Electric Power and Light	15
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	32
United Power and Light	5
United Gas Corp.	9
American Tel. and Tel.	167
Western Union Telg.	55
Baltimore and Ohio Rly	22
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	58
New York Central Rly.	41 3/4
Southern Pacific Rly.	43
Union Pacific Rly.	139
Aviation Corp	8
National Distillers	30
Bethelehem Steel	82
Crucible Steel	58
National Steel	76
Republic Steel	34
United S. Steel	98
Amr. Car Foundry	54
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	14
United S. Smelting	56
Anaconda Copper Mining	51 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	58 1/2
General Motors	50 3/4
General Electric	51 1/2
Consolidated Oil	27
Socony Oil	18 3/4
St. Oil of N. J.	65
National Dairy	22
Chase Bank	49
National City Bank	42 1/2
Amerex	28 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	650
United Gas 7 per cent Pfd.	66

Somewhat lower market. Turnover 350,000 shares. Strike situation serious weekend news may be vital importance Market holds surprisingly against unfavourable factors indicating belief final settlement otherwise would expect heavy outpouring securities which has not been seen: lower prices indicated unless unexpected favourable strike news.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
July 204 October 185 at Cross Rate 4.93 5/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1937 227/8—Liverpool July 6.82 Rs. 69 4/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 230/4—Liverpool May 1938 6.74 Rs. 62 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1937 227/8—New York July 11.86 Rs. 41 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.93 5/8

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 230/4—New York May 12.08 Rs. 43 at Cross Rate 4.93 5/8.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

Total gross Indian Sea and Land Customs revenue, excluding of salt, for the month of May amounted to Rs. 4,37,52,000 against Rs. 4,37,52,000 last year May and Rs. 4,06,77,000 during May 1935. The total for the two months this year amounts Rs. 9,22,67,000 against 8,33,46,000 in 1936 and Rs. 8,41,66,000 in 1935 for the same period. The actual revenue in 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 51,09,38,000 and Rs. 50,87,51,000 in 1936-37 while the Budget estimate for 1937-38 is Rs. 53,77,94,000. Thus so far the revenue seems satisfactory.

Further Drop In Steel Shares

Heavy Tired Liquidation And Bear Pressure

TECHNICAL POSITION STRONG

BOMBAY: June 14.

There was considerable tired unloading in the local Share Bazar, which in conjunction with short selling by Professional Operators, depressed prices to-day.

Tata Steel shares were quoted ex-dividend to-day and the market opened quiet but steady with Tata Steel Dfds. quoted at Rs. 1,415. The market fluctuated within a narrow range for the first few minutes and when Bears found that there was no buyer, they began to press sales on an unwilling market and prices declined to Rs. 1,380. At this level there were evidences of heavy tired liquidation and prices eased off to Rs. 1,350 and Ordinary shares also declined to Rs. 315. There was considerable selling in Tata Power shares, which also registered a rapid decline in prices.

Persistent selling in active industrial shares has a sympathetic weakening effect on other Industrial Sections.

MOVE TO DEPRESS PRICES.

It appears that some Professional Operators are trying to depress the market with a view to force liquidation, so that they may be able to secure large quantities at low prices.

INDUSTRIAL EARNINGS & MONEY RATES.

Money market is easy and there seems no prospect of any hardening in interest rates. Earnings of Industrial Sections continue fairly satisfactory, but the present decline is purely of a speculative nature.

STRIKE NEWS FROM U. S. A.

Threatened strike in U. S. A. is creating some nervousness in the Wall Street Market and the immediate future of the market depends upon Labour developments in America.

DROP IN SHEET & BAR PRICES.

It is said that stocks of Iron sheets and Bars are unduly large and ruling quotations in Bazar are considerably below official quotations of Tatas. A long speculative position was built in the local market and attracted large stocks from Up-country markets. This state has demoralised the local Iron market, but present quotations are very attractive and in due course there will be steady recovery. We learn that foreign manufacturers have fully maintained their rates, but the local situation is mostly due to speculative holdings.

SOME COVERING RALLIES PRICES.

Later on towards the close there was fairly active covering which improved prices and Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,385 X-D.

In the absence of any important outside buying and Bazar Professionals being against the market, prices may weaken in the near future, but we see no reason for any material decline in prices from the present level. At the moment general confidence is undermined, but in view of the strong technical situation of the market, we favour moderate purchases on easy markets.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY: June 14.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs 8)	296	4
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	856	4
100 CENTURY	247	8
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	166	4
100 COLABA (Rs. 5)	168	12
100 Georia	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	360	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	6 0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	134	6
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	175	10
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1650	0
100 Indore	50	10
100 Khatau (Rs 2)	86	4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	293	12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570	0
100 Lyall (Rs. 2-8)	134	6
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	905	0
250 Model	45	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	110	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	217	8
100 Oosmanshahi (Rs. 1)	48	0
100 Phoenix (10)	300	0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	62	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2050	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-2)	80	0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	227	8
100 Swan (nil)	104	6
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,325	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40.)	805	0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	110	8
25-50 Central (As. 12)	32	0
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1532	8
125-500 I Conty (Rs. 7-8)	376-14	
50-100 Indian (Rs. 2-8)	136	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs 3-8)	126	12
5 Union (As. 4)	5-9-6	

CEMENTS

100 Associated	142	8
10 BUNDI (Rs. 10)	36	0
100 Coimbatore (Rs 10)	221	4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	125	0
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	457	8
40 Katni Def.	2250	0
100 KATNI ORD (Rs 10)	380	0
75 Okha (Rs 12)	397	8
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	26	4
100 SHAHABAD (Rs 15)	456	4
70 United (Rs. 5)	146	0

INSURANCE

80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1005	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14	12
15-75 New India (Rs 4)	43	4
20 Mercantile	55	8
200 Oriental (125)	5430	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	10

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	172	8
1,000 Andhra Valley Rs. 45)	1640	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	150	15
100 B'Bay SUB.	182	8
10 Broach	14	4
100 Karachi (4)	277	8
100 Poona (4)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs 6)	318	12
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs 5)	176	14
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1347	8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	915	0
100 C. Province	97	0
100 Dhond Baramati	102	0
100 Gujarat	93	4
100 Mandra Bhon	97	8
100 Pachora Jamner	94	8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	101	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 14.

Bombay Dyeing (858/12) 865 866 856
857 851 862 856
Century (175/10) 172 173 168 172 171
Central India (255) 253 241 247
Kohinoor (300) 300 291 293 291 295 293
New Great (227/8) 228 217
Simplex (84/6) 82 78 81 80
Swadeshi (230) 230 227 223 227
Bundi (36/12) 36/8 36/4 36
I Cement (460) 460 456 462 456 457
Punjab (26/12) 26/4
Shahabad (458/12) 456 455 456
Andhra (1640) 1640
Tata Hydro (177/13) 177 178/2 176/14
Tata Power (1347/8) 1355 1325 1330 1328
1360 1347
Tram. Ord. (151/4) 151/4 150/15
T. Steel Dfd. (1447/8) X.D. 1410 1415
1380 1392 1355 1375 1355 1380 1360 1365
1370
T. Steel Ord. (337/8) X.D. 328 321 322
316 319 317 320 315 321/8 317/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (178/4) X.D. 185
184/8
Bellapur (162/8) 161 158 159/6
B. Steam (272/8) 271 272
B. Burma (677/8) 675 676 660 670 665

500 Tapti Valley 766 4

MININGS

10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8) 58 8
30 TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8) XD 370 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 7-8) XD 317 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5) 301 4
50 Bom. Sugar (Rs. 7) 159 6
200 Bbay Gas Dep (Rs 40) 900 0
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12) 272 8
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8) 665 0
50 Do Conty. (Rs. 6) 230 10
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil) 5 1
50 B TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8) 113 4
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8) 11 4
2sh. Indian Copper 3 2
10 Indian I. and Steel 42 8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3) 128 12
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2) 48 0
100 I Radio Defd (12) 590 0
100 I. Radio Ord (15) 530 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 25) 612 8
15 Scindia (Rs. 1) 25 8
30 PREMIER CON. 87 8
25 Tata Oil (nil) 25 8

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley 1525 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam 300 0
7 p.c Bom Tram (TF.) 84 8
5 p. c. Central India (T.F.) 507 8
7 p.c Katni 1st 138 2
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T. F.) 146 4
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement 12 0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st 104 8
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd 99 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro 153 12
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power 1545 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st XD 191 4
7-12 p.m. Tata Steel 2nd XD 164 8
7 p.c. Vishnu 650 0

DEBENTURES

3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley 101 8
6 p.c Andhra Valley 110 0
4 p.c Bom Telephone 81 12
7 p.c Sholapur 81 4
4 p.c Tata Hydro 110 0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares ex forward List.)

Increasing Tin Consumption

According to statistics just published in the Hague Statistical Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council, world apparent consumption of tin in March 1937 was over 19,000 tons, against 14,600 tons in the previous month. The total consumption in the first quarter of the current year was 49,432 tons, against 39,999 tons in the corresponding period of 1936, and the quantities of tin produced in these periods were respectively 44,110 tons and 39,065 tons. Thus consumption has been in excess of production this year by over 5,000 tons. The statistics indicate, however, that this is due to re-stocking by consumers, for the quantity of tin used in manufacture in the first quarter of 1937 is given as 41,600 tons. The following table shows the consumption of tin by the principal countries in the year ended March 1937 in comparison with the consumption in the previous year:

	Year ended Mar 1937	1936	p.c. increase or decrease
U. S. A.	82,675	66,903	+23.6
United Kingdom	21,030	23,517	—0.6
U. S. S. R.	10,600	7,716	+37.4
France	10,210	8,785	+16.2
Germany	9,374	9,585	— 2.2
Japan*	5,993	4,088	+46.7
Other countries	25,039	29,707	—15.7
Total Apparent Consumption	164,927	150,301	+ 9.7

*Imposted tin only including Italy and Spain.

U.S.A. DETAILS BY COUNTRIES.

Countries in which tin consumption increased substantially in the year ended March 1937 as compared with the preceding year were the U.S.A. with a 23.6 per cent increase, the U.S.S.R., 37.4 per cent; Japan, 46.7 per cent; France, 16.2 per cent; Czechoslovakia, 33.5 per cent; Poland, 38.3 per cent; Belgium, 21 per cent, and Canada 13.4 per cent. Decreases occurred in the United Kingdom, 10.6 per cent; in Germany, 2.2 per cent; in Holland, 15.6 per cent; in India, 12.3 per cent, and in Sdwen, 12.1 per cent.

TIN CONSUMING INDUSTRIES.

World production of tinplate totalled [illegible] tons in the first quarter of 1937, against 813,000 tons in the first quarter of 1936, showing an increase of 25 per cent. World production of automobiles increased by 14 1/2 per cent from 1,414,000 vehicles in the first quarter of 1936 to 1,619,000 vehicles in the first quarter of 1937. The increase in the production of tinplate is largely due to the United States of America, where 580,000 tons were produced in the first quarter of the current year, compared with 417,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1936.

TIN STOCKS AND PRICES.

During April 1937, world visible stocks of tin increased slightly from 23,476 tons to 23,813 tons. These stocks represent 14.4 per cent of the current annual rate of consumption, as compared with a ratio of 10.6 per cent in April 1936. The average cash price of standard tin in April 1937 was £267. 8. 8d per ton, against £233, 5. 7d. in March.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 14.

On Saturday London gold prices declined 1 1/2d. to £7-0-6. London-Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 110.90 Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.93 5/8. London silver prices were unchanged at 20d. The market was idle and featureless. Montreal futures were unchanged. Shanghai T. T. on London closed on Saturday at 1.2 13/32 and to-day markets were closed in China to-day. The local market was quiet but steady with a restricted turnover. The general opinion is uncertain and operators are not inclined

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	10	6
Ashad	34	8	3

SILVER.

Ready	51	13	0
Jeth	51	14	0
Ashad	52	8	0

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, June 14.

August	78.40—80
September	79.00—80

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1937

No Desire To Be Puppet King!

Abyssinian Crown Prince Rejects Italian Offer

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES IN CAIRO JOURNAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

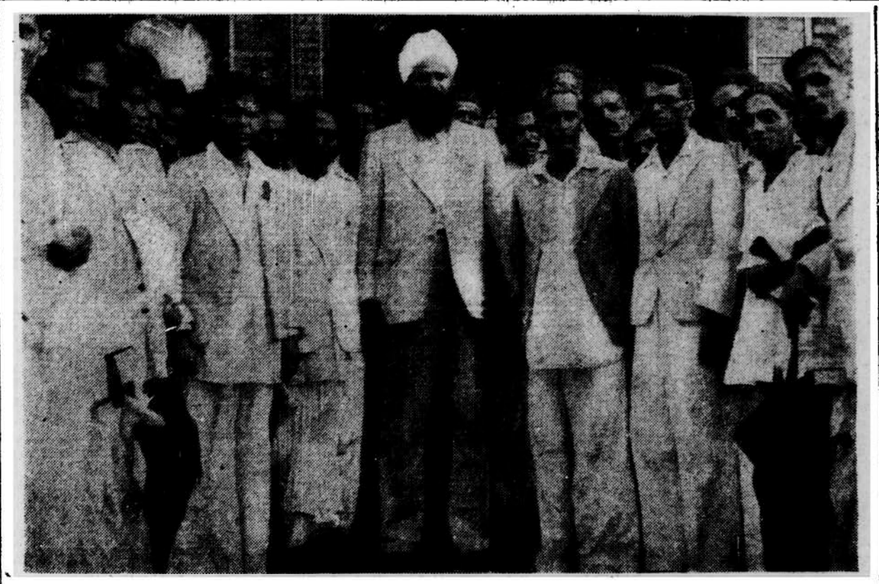
CAIRO: (By Air Mail).

Sensational disclosures regarding the secret overtures made by the Italian Legation authorities to the Crown Prince Asfa Wasen of Abyssinia, who is at Jerusalem with his Queen Mother, trying to persuade him to become their "puppet"—(as Henry Pu Yi has been in Manchuria under the control of Japan)—and with the tempting offer of his being made the King of Abyssinia, have been published by the Cairo journal "Al Jihad."

For three months now the Italian Legation in Jerusalem has been trying to "angle" the Ethiopian Prince in, and a meeting was arranged to take place in a villa near South Bethlehem, a suburb of Jerusalem, when the final decision was to be arrived at regarding the Italian "gesture." The plan seems to have been hit with a view to bring about a reconciliation between the Italian authorities in Abyssinia, who are daily finding it so very difficult to carry on the administration.

However, the Legation staff were surprised to find on their arrival at the villa that the Crown Prince of Abyssinia was not present there. His Secretary met them and conveyed the message of his master that he wished to be excused for his absence and that he was sorry he was not willing to bargain his freedom.

The Secretary also warned the Legation staff not to try any more in trying to hook in the Prince with such offers, as they will be of no use.



Textile Workers Conference was held at Parel on Sunday evening. Sardar Sohan Singh Josh (centre) presided.

JAWAHAR'S CALCUTTA PROGRAMME

CALCUTTA, June 13.

A rousing reception was accorded to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on arrival to-night from Chittagong accompanied by Miss Indira and Mr. S. D. Upadhyaya after completing the Burma and Far Eastern tour extending over five weeks.

In response to pressing requests from local Congressmen Panditji has agreed to stay in Calcutta for two days and will leave for Allahabad on Tuesday night.

Panditji looked very much improved in health and appeared to be in the best of spirit.

Accosted by the "United Press" Miss Indira said that both she and her father had thoroughly enjoyed their sojourn in Malaya as well as the voyage on return journey.

On his attention being drawn to Lord Zetland's latest speech on the Indian constitutional deadlock at the Conservative Association of Oxford University wherein he hinted that Congress could not expect Government to climb down still further so long as the Faizpur Congress resolution affirming the determination of Congressmen to wreck the new Reforms stood, Pandit Jawaharlal said that being constantly on tour outside India he was not in touch with the recent developments in connection with the deadlock issue.

He, however, opined that he would deal with this matter in the course of his speech at a public meeting arranged for to-morrow.

Panditji's presence, it is understood, would be utilised for helping collection for the Subhas Congress Fund.

A very crowded programme awaits Panditji during his two days' stay in Calcutta.—United Press.

GOVT. PLAN TO PRESERVE ELEPHANTA CAVES

SIMLA, June 13.

It is understood Government are taking elaborate steps to preserve the caves of Elephanta in Bombay.

The falling out of some portions of a huge Trimurthi Statue and other damages caused apprehension in the minds of the people as to whether these will last long and steps now proposed, it is hoped, will safeguard the protection of these caves.—United Press.

TWO KIDNAPPED MEN SURRENDERED

SIMLA, June 14.

A communique states that on the morning of June 6 two Hindus who had been kidnapped recently from Hassukhel in the lower Tochi valley, were surrendered to the authorities.

On June 12, the Razmak brigade (Brigadier Marshal) moved to Ladha without incident. Ladha is situated at the junction of Potweza and Baddar algads, and is some six miles south of Tauda China. There is a post there of south Waziristan scouts.

Yesterday, a reconnaissance towards Kaniguram, the Mashud metropolis, was carried out by light tanks without incident. On the night of June 12/13, there was some sniping of camps and piquets between Asadkhel and Alexandra piquet, and two miles of permanent telegraph line near Razani were destroyed.—A.P.

Hari Sing Gour Suggests Thorough Overhauling Of Education System

MADRAS, June 12.

A conference of the representatives of Universities in India for a thorough overhauling of the system of collegiate education was suggested by Sir Hari Singh Gour, Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University, who arrived here this morning after a tour of Cochin and Travancore States, in the course of an interview.

"The reconstruction of the educational system of India must have as its primary aim the elimination of duplication", said Sir Hari Singh.

"The indiscriminate manufacture of B. A.'s and Ll B.'s must be put an end to. At present, graduates are being produced on a competitive basis and this is sheer waste. A university should concentrate on one or two subjects, for which it has special local facilities or special endowments".

"Students from other parts of India must come to this university for the study of these particular subjects. Thus each university will have its own faculties and duplication and waste will be avoided"—United Press.

Cheap Land For Kamala Nehru Hospital

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, June 14.

The Allahabad Municipal Board has granted lease of a piece of land behind "Anand Bhawan" for the proposed Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital at the rate of Rs. 15 per acre.

It is stated that Gandhiji who is taking special interest in the proposal had personally pleaded with the Chairman of the Board for grant of lease when he visited Allahabad on the last occasion to attend the meeting of the Working Committee.

The Chairman commending the grant of lease to the Board at a cheap rate emphasised, the importance of the hospital on which three lakhs were likely to be spent about Rs. 72,000 been hitherto collected. It is hoped that work will be started soon. It is said that Gandhiji will help in collection of money as soon as the work is started.

Subhas Warns Leftists

NAGPUR, June 14.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in the course of a letter addressed to Mr. R. S. Ruiker from Dalhousie, dated 8th June says:—

"I am eagerly looking forward to the day, when I shall be able to go back to my work. What I am able to achieve this time is too early to say, but certainly I shall do my level best to strengthen and unify the anti-imperialist and Left'st forces in the country.

"As far as I can judge from a distance it does not look as if the Leftist forces are pulling in the same direction. If my judgment would be right, it is surely an unfortunate state of affairs."

United Press.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai arrived in Paris on Sunday from Vichy, where he spent a week.

A REMINDER

WEDNESDAY

16

JUNE, 1937

CLOSING DATE OF

"This? or That?"

COMPETITION

Our Baroda Letter

FARCE OF FEDERATION

"India Wants Unitary Form Of Govt. With Full Responsibility At Centre"

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, June 12.

On the last day of Abbas Week, Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of B.P.C.C. delivered a public lecture on Indian States and Federation.

Sjt. Patil, at the outset, paid warm tributes to the qualities of head and heart of late Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee and conveyed Sjt. B. G. Kher's message of tribute to the Grand Old Man of Gujerat. Coming to the subject of the day he stated that India did not need a Federation, and Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. M. A. Jinnah were two persons who warned people against the imbroglio of the Federal Scheme. According to his personal opinion India needed a unitary form of Government with full responsibility at the centre. In the absence of one nationalism, with diversity in everything, Federation for India was a gigantic experiment, and it was a disastrous step, putting a premium on local instinct and the so-called autonomy was a hoax. The Congress was trying to inculcate the idea of a common nationhood for the last 50 years. He said that Indians should tell Lord Sankey and Company that they should try Federation in Great Britain with Scotland, Wales, etc., being units, before it was foisted on India. Regarding Indian States princes were the sole arbiters and there was no popular representation.

News have been received from Visnagar, a taluka town of Mehsana District, that recently a gang of badmashis is wandering on certain roads and trying to outrage the modesty of young women. A young Sadhu is alleged to be the main centre of all trouble, and at one time he was belaboured by certain persons for his misconduct. It is further learnt that a couple of months ago, a Bhaiya was belaboured by the Goondas, because he had warned people against such misconduct.

LATE MR. G. K. DANDEKAR

Mr. G. K. Dandekar, Naibdewan of Baroda, who was on leave, 60 years old, expired on 10th inst. after a short illness. Entering State service in 1913 as a probationer in Survey and Settlement Department he served the State for about 25 years, and rose to the rank of Naibdewan. Government offices were closed for the day. The funeral was largely attended by officials and non-officials.

He was awarded the Silver Medal (Rajratna) in 1926 the Gold Medal (Rajratna) in 1931, and the Gold Medal (Arunaditya) in 1836.

FAMOUS YOGI DEAD

DEOGHAR, June 12

Swami Balanand Saraswati, the great and famous 'Yogi' of Baidyanath Dham, breathed his last in the early morning of June 10 in his "Ashram." He was aged 100 at the time of his death.

He left behind a large property worth several lakhs under the control of a trust. United Press

All Round Improvement In Mysore

But Peasant Poverty Problem Still Unsolved

Sir Mirza Ismail Surveys Situation At Budget Session Of Representative Assembly

BANGALORE: June 14.

Addressing the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly of Mysore to-day, the Dewan, Sir Mirza Ismail struck an optimistic note with regard to the future with particular reference to Trade and Commerce.

"The whole world," he said, "is just beginning to breathe more freely again after an unparalleled period of depression. In Mysore we see signs of recovery in the greater readiness with which the raiyat is able to pay his land revenue, in the diminution of the burden of his arrears and in the improvement of prices.

The results are evident, on the one hand, in the wider use of amenities like water and electric light and power, and, on the other, in an increased consumption of luxuries, such as the excisable articles.

This improvement is also reflectived in the increased return from railways, transport companies and private business as illustrated by the income-tax returns and in the rapid development of new commercial enterprise.

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY.

"Of these signs of progress, I would single out for your special attention the remarkable increase in the consumption of electric power, which I regard as a sure indication of progress and prosperity.

The extent to which the use of electric power has developed in the State during the year is measured by the expected generation of 224 million units and an expected gross revenue of Rs. 64 lakhs. The demand has been increasing so rapidly that the department is hard put to to cope with it. Government, therefore, propose to build a new generation station at the Shimsha Falls.

The project is estimated to cost Rs. 62 lakhs, the power expected to be generated approximating 15,000 to 17,000 horse power. It is hoped that it will not be long before we are able to put in hand both this scheme and the harnessing of the Gersoppa Falls. When we have them both completed, we ought to be able to supply every nook and corner of the State with what is an indispensable necessity of modern life and industry.

PEASANTS POVERTY

"But we are very far yet from securing for the agricultural population that improved standard of cultivation and of living which they desire and deserve. We have an enormous amount of ley-way to make up in matters of education, sanitation and public health, and we are still haunted by the spectre of middle class unemployment.

"I am sure, you will agree with me, therefore, that the time has not yet come to rest upon our oads, or to nurse our balances, but rather that, at a time like this when money is cheap and labour and enterprise abundant, we should put forward every effort that our finances will allow to fulfil the first duty of an enlightened Government in improving the condition of the millions of people entrusted to their care."

BUDGET FIGURES

Sir Mirza Ismail then dealt with budget figures at considerable length and compared figures during the last ten years. "Our revenue", he said, "rose from Rs. 339 lakhs in 1926-27 to 375 lakhs in 1929-30. It then fell to Rs. 332 lakhs and remained at a comparatively low figure till 1934-35, when it reached Rs. 368 lakhs. In 1935-36, it reached the figure of Rs. 386 lakhs, the highest so far attained. The revised estimate for 1936-37 budgets for an increase of revenue to Rs. 389 lakhs, and in 1937-38 we expect to return to the figure of 1935-36 of Rs. 386 lakhs. We now hope for a surplus of Rs. 1.25 lakhs in 1936-37 and of .84 lakhs in 1937-38."

STATE INDUSTRIES

Sir Mirza then dealt at length with the various industries in the State and reviewed their progress item by item. Dealing with the gold mining industry the Dewan said there had been two important developments, namely, in the first place, the new agreement with the gold mining companies and in second, the grant of licences for further prospecting. As a result of these factors and of the improvement in the price of gold the account for 1935-36 showed an increase of about a lakh over the budget estimate.

In 1936-37 they expected another increase over the budget amounting to Rs. 2.96 lakhs against which is to be set a decrease of Rs. 35,000 in respect of rent under prospecting licences, the company having reduced the area of their operations from 20,000 square miles to 2,360. For 1937-38, we have taken a slightly lower figure under royalty on account of the uncertainty as to the quantity of gold that will be produced and the price that it will fetch under conditions now obtaining in the market, while we have provided for a small increase in the rent under prospecting licences.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. FOR MYSORE

Dewan Disallows Tabling Of Resolution

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan President of the Mysore Representative Assembly has, it is learnt, disallowed a Resolution tabled by one Mr. K. Narayana Setty a member of the Assembly from Magadi Town. The disallowed Resolution was one suggesting steps to be taken to bring into force Responsible Government in Mysore State, at an early date.

It may be stated here that at a District meeting held to consider the subjects for finally placing them for the Dewan President's perusal Mr. K. Narayan Setty's Resolution regarding th establishment of Responsible Government in Mysore State was approved.

'Plane Creates New Record By Flying To Bhavnagar In 65 Mins.

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Air Services of India extra flight 'plane left Juhu Aerodrome this morning with full load at 8. Though it was raining, the 'plane reached Bhavnagar by 5 minutes past 9, thus creating a record by reaching the place in 65 minutes.

The following passengers left this morning: Mr. Abdulhusein Noormahomed, his brother and Mr. D. C. Dave for Bhavnagar; Mr. Krishna Sonpal for Jamnagar; and Mr. B. K. Desai, Mr. Jamnadas Meghji and a mechanic for Porbunder.

The following passengers are due to Bombay this evening: Mr. Jogmohandas from Bhavnagar; Mr. Durgadwadkar and two others from Rajkot; Mr. B. K. Desai, Mr. Jamnadas Meghji and the mechanic from Porbunder.

The 'plane is expected to return to Bombay with full load at 6-30 this evening.

Raman's New Venture?

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

It is understood that Sir V. Raman is likely to start an Institute of his own in Bangalore with the one lakh of rupees he will get as compensation.

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